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**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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INTERNATIONAL

WEST'S POLICY TOWARD EAST EUROPEAN SOCIALIST STATES

LD141309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Review by A. Iskenderov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Among Books": "The Growing Role of Socialism"]

[Text] Mutual relations between states from the two opposing social systems are an important sphere of present-day international life. "The socialist countries' influence on the course of world events is becoming ever stronger and deeper," the 25th CPSU Congress noted. The biggest capitalist states are forced to reckon with this when revising some of their foreign policy concepts and their policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries. A book by I. I. Orlik (Note) (I. I. Orlik. "The Western Powers' Policy vis-a-vis the East European Socialist States." [Politika Zapadnykh Dershav v Otnoshenii Vostochno Yevropeyskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Gosudarstv] Moscow, "Nauka," 1979) analyzes the complex and contradictory nature of this revision and the changes in the West's doctrine and policy.

The author notes that the days are gone when Eastern Europe was a field for the intrigues and influence of the Western powers. The East European socialist countries have become active and fully-fledged participants in international life. However, the Western powers are basically retaining their former strategic aims while adapting to the new international situation and changing their political means and methods.

The book examines very important political, economic, military and ideological areas of the West's strategy vis-a-vis the socialist community countries and also the interimperialist contradictions in connection with problems of relations between states from the two opposing systems. The author sheds light on the struggle between different directions in the West's East European policy and the clashes between the supporters of detente and its opponents.

The book shows that the West as a whole, the United States in particular, is trying to adopt a differentiated approach to the socialist countries. As well as returning to certain political methods and means of the cold war days Washington is adapting its policy vis-a-vis Eastern Europe to the

to the new international situation, is trying to exploit particular features of the socioeconomic and political situation in individual socialist countries and is implementing its course by more subtle and refined methods than before.

It is common knowledge that the West's efforts have failed to undermine socialism's positions in Eastern Europe. The policy of "pressuring" the socialist countries turned out to be untenable, the author notes; it was unable to halt the objective process of the strengthening of the socialist community. Socioeconomic progress, the deepening of comprehensive cooperation within the socialist community framework and the strengthening of the community's might--these are the realities of the international situation which the West is forced to reckon with.

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

ROLE OF PRESS IN POLITICAL EDUCATION

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, 1979 pp 2-4

Article by Viktor Afanas'yev, chairman of the USSR Administration of Union of Journalists, chief editor for PRAVDA: "A Powerful Means of Education"

Text The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" is of tremendous significance in the life of our party and people as well as in the work of the mass information means and propaganda. In the decree they summarized the experience of ideological and political educational work, its shortcomings were noted in a vigilant and demanding Leninist manner, and the tasks were given in an exhaustingly clear and comprehensive way for this complex and well thought out approach to work which also requires creativity. The decree defines its main direction both for the present and for the long-range future.

At the basis of this important political and theoretical document are the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee, the speeches given by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and his books.

V. I. Lenin said that the state is strong because of the consciousness of the masses and when the masses know everything and can judge all and operate consciously. It is exactly the education of consciousness in the masses, their ideological and political maturity, high moral qualities which is an important function in communist education.

The task lies in forming in each Soviet person a devotion to their socialist homeland, towards the work of communism, a conscious relationship towards work and public property, deep conviction, feeling of principle, and an active life position. It must educate a striving towards overcoming negative anti-social features, an intolerance towards bourgeois ideology, as well as to all expressions of revisionism.

Soviet people must be widely and completely informed about the events of domestic as well as international life. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, particular attention is given to the unbreakable union and

interaction of these two sides--the actual ideological and the information work as an important part of ideological work.

At the 25th Party Congress, a very important situation was brought forth--concerning the comprehensive approach towards education. Its essence was in the unity of ideological political, labor and moral education. In solving this problem, party and social organizations are working intensively and a certain contribution was made also by our publication. Many articles were published which were devoted to the comprehensive approach in education. The first experience was summarized, scientific-practical conferences were held and books and scholarly works were published. But this work cannot be turned into a campaign which is finished quickly. It is a complex multi-planned process. It has been the experience of the newspapers, journals, radio and television that today's demands are not fulfilled. At times that which journalists did 10-15 years ago is called a comprehensive approach, and they believe, that everything is in order. But this is far from true. In view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee we must in many areas approach what has been done in a new way and must eliminate shortcomings.

The basis for our ideological work and education of the new person is the Marxist-Leninist theory. The Marxist-Leninist world outlook defines the totality of the characteristics of a personality which we must form first of all. Exactly by forming a scientific world outlook in each Soviet person lies the primary task of all ideological, political educational work, including also the work of the mass information means and propaganda.

Our journals, radio, and television conduct constant propaganda on Marxist-Leninist theory. Newspapers are concerned with it less often and are less goal-oriented. Obviously, it is not necessary to be limited in this case by only theoretical journals or by the educational program of radio and television.

All of the work on propaganda in publications of Marxist-Leninist theory, the formation of a scientific world outlook must be placed on a higher level. What shortcomings are characteristic for this work? Few of the new questions on theory have been elaborated and the themes of our theoretical articles are at times narrow. Often in a published speech, the issue concerns things that have long-since been well-known. But Marxism-Leninism is a creative study. Life presents newer and newer problems which must be solved. Here newspapers, journals, radio and television should be the organizers for the development of this new theme, a theme which would answer modern needs of the state of the world revolutionary process, and the world communist and labor movement. In the articles written by journalists and authors of propaganda, there are still few new problems which would attract attention, excite the interest of the readers and would give an incentive to scientific research.

The language of theoretical and propaganda articles is often still unexpressive, dry and unwieldy. The editors misuse the volumes of publications on these topics, forgetting that today, when each minute is accounted for, a tremendous article will probably not be read by anyone except a specialist.

We have all of the opportunities to make each propaganda article in the press be dynamic, interesting and journalistic and to have it combine the depth with originality using vividness and liveliness of the account.

The circle of authors of theoretical articles is quite limited; therefore, often the same names can be seen in the newsprint. We must search more actively for new, including young gifted, authors (they do not exist only in capital centers). This, of course, is harder than dealing with well-known ones: with young authors one must work more painstakingly. But we already have had some experience in this and it indicates how fruitful this work can be.

In general, the ideological and educational theme must be strengthened in the press. Special materials must be given and they must strive towards having this ideological and educational aspect be prominent in various publications. This pertains to economic, social, legal and all themes in the sphere of our national life.

For example, take literature and art. It is difficult to overestimate their influence on man. This influence is primarily comprised of the fact that man feels his participation with these or those events which are reflected in books, shown on the stage and screen, and in paintings. We journalists must consider and utilize this artistic power more actively.

Many materials on literature and art are published in the press. But often these are written by the authors and artists themselves. Moreover, sometimes it occurs that one praises the other, a second is enraptured by a third, and the third in the same manner replies to the first. In general, it turns out, that they speak and write about themselves. But journalists actually do not always critically approach this practice.

It is very good, let's say, that on our stage classic works are presented. But there are many unsuccessful attempts "to modernize" the classics and in so doing distort the meaning of the work and of historical truth. The attempts to show the past in an enlarged form on our time and on our reality is particularly intolerable. Apparently, the press must approach these facts more attentively, more exactly, in a qualified manner and from positions of greater principle. A comprehensive analysis, is necessary as well as the capability of prompting the correct artistic trend. Here it is important to have subtle and intelligent journalist work. Only it will have a great benefit in literature and art, which means a benefit in the education of the people.

Let us take the legal theme. The journalists turn to criminal law more often and with a greater inclination. They turn to "a captivating subject" which makes the publications more readable. Thus, at times the true situation is distorted, poor taste is inculcated, harm is caused to the area of legal education, and to the legal understanding of our laws. For one must discuss skillfully, in an interesting manner, in an absorbing way and about labor, economic, civil and other rights. As soon as journalists handle this theme, they must capture the broadest circle of problems, and first of all, those

which pertain to fundamental issues in life, work, economics, everyday life and behavior. Of course, a certain place must be occupied by publications also which are connected with criminal law and which also influence the education of the people.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, it is underscored that communist education and ideological work are not a goal in itself, but a powerful means for forming the new man--the man of the future, comprehensively developed, conscious and active. This is also a means for solving most important economic and social and political problems.

The Soviet press is strong by its close tie with life on the broadest and many-leveled understanding of it: the economic, political and social life. Therefore, it is of particular concern that the demands which the party makes on the press are not always carried out. At the November (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev noted that in the press there is still little principled, large scale articles which touch on fundamental problems of management and of our social life. This same idea was underscored also in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the ideological, and political educational work. Still on the pages of the newspapers, journals, on radio broadcasts and television such issues as accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing the productivity of labor, efficiency and quality of work, economy in materials, raw materials, fuel and finances are not adequately thorough and comprehensive.

Here, we think, the inadequate development in scientific and theoretical publication of a number of issues concerning economic management has partially done an ill turn. We are saying, for example, that the wave of efficiency and quality as a criteria is not always useable. It can be applied, perhaps, to extractive industry and there are also other indications. What must these criteria be? Criteria of efficiency and quality are necessary in the most varied areas of economics. But the extractive industry is one thing, and the processing industry is another matter. Heavy industry is one issue, and the consumer good industry is another. This is a complex problem. Economists have not given a comprehensive answer to it. Maybe it makes sense to help them in this area? After all, every day journalists come in contact with pressing problems in economics and management. The editors receive thousands of letters. In them readers raise important questions and offer their own ways to solve them.

In this sense, the press has a great deal of experience. By its publications, a number of important decisions made by the party and government were approved. Our press approved, in particular, the implementation of obligations which were agreed upon and the list of production became one of the fundamental criteria for evaluating the work of enterprises, associations and ministries. For three years this issue was discussed in a lively manner on the pages of newspapers and journals. Not by everyone and not immediately was the stand taken by the press supported on such an important problem, until finally, a corresponding decree was approved. Even now, unfortunately, there is a high percentage of enterprises which has not fulfilled their

agreed-upon obligations. Here is something for journalists to think about. It is necessary to write not only about the fact that our administrative mechanism needs further improvement, but also indicate definite ways to solve these problems. Our publications on this issue must promote the establishment of such conditions in order that each business could do what is necessary and what is beneficial to our entire nation.

This is not just a business issue. Order in production, organization, efficient technological and labor discipline, normal material and machinery supply have a creative effect on the consciousness of people and on their mood and behavior. And, vice versa, disorder, the absence of good working conditions, breaks in supply and neglect in production management have a negative effect on them.

The means for mass information and propaganda devote a great deal of attention to socialist competition. Many innovators, foremost people, as well as initiators of progressive undertakings became famous among the broad masses namely because of our press. But on some editorial boards, they do not treat this topic seriously enough from time to time. Although now, at the stage of a developed socialism, the press must devote even more attention to the issues of competition and develop them creatively and in an inspired manner. Actually, socialist competition is an irreplaceable way to bring out and utilize inner resources. A well-thought out, serious study of the progress in the area of material production and its active propaganda is a most important concern for the press. It is exactly this which the decree requires of us: widely illuminate, summarize and distribute front-rank experience.

The groups of mass information, as the decree indicates, often are incapable of showing and propagandizing the best achievements and valuable experience of labor collectives in a lively and easy to understand manner. Moreover, it should be shown in such a way as to expose its essence, interest millions of people in it and assist in its distribution.

Thus, the Central Committee of the party places before us a task and we must once again critically study what we are doing, note what must be corrected, and most important, must in practice significantly raise the level of publication and radio and television broadcasting.

Moreover, as the decree indicates, in our work the still existing fear to openly discuss urgent issues and the striving to keep quiet inadequacies and difficulties in actual life are incompatible. The tendency to put on a front does not help and only hampers solving our common problems. Wherever it is not for criticism and self-criticism, where there is not adequate publicity on social matters, direct damage is done to the activity of the masses.

The problem of dealing with our Soviet reality, economic, everyday life and our way of living is one of the most important problems for journalism.

In the work of the press, the issue of criticism and its relationship to it is of primary significance. Criticism has not yet occupied an important

place on the pages of the press. Here, it seems to me, there are two reasons for it. One is our own internal one and the others do not always depend on us.

The first includes timidity in establishing serious, pressing issues, a desire to live more peacefully, without quarrels, say, with one's trench. There are journalists who readily assume the role of annalists, and leave the work of criticism to others. A desire not to damage relationships, even if the interest of the business requires it, is not acceptable for people who have devoted themselves to our determined and party profession.

Journalists are not always capable of selecting typical and universal phenomena and become involved in small facts which often are trite. But many facts concerning various transgressions, embezzlement, rudeness, hooliganism as is well-known, can be found. It is much more productive to give one fact, but such a fact which would be clear to the readers: this is not a single phenomenon and one must struggle with it decisively.

We must work in such a way as not to become scattered by trite detail, write about serious issues which would give food for thought, mobilize the community to overcome negative features. We must write about decisive elimination of poor management and extravagance, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucracy and a heartless treatment of people, apathy towards transgressions of labor discipline and social order. That is, we must write about all things which hold back our progress and which darken the lives of Soviet people. Often we follow facts and negative phenomena and only point them out or list them one after another, literally for the collection.

In another instance, they write about facts according to materials which in places are well-known and on which resolutions had been made. But this is easier for another journalist: let's say, he transferred a legal matter into newspaper language and the material is ready.

Not rejecting the fact that at times one must follow facts in order to discover the total picture, and a deeper penetration into the essence of the phenomenon, the journalists still should, as a rule, work ahead of the fact, warn about negative phenomenon, conduct preventive work through his words, promote the creation of such conditions and such an order and such organization, discipline which would make these very facts impossible. Only from such positions can an effective fight against anti-social phenomena be conducted.

One must search for opportunities and means to eliminate negative occurrences and, most important, compare the negative with the positive. We have no other choice. Here the press can do a great deal. The example of revolutionaries, communists, soldiers, Stakhanovite workers, and shock workers—we have many brilliant examples of high quality work duty. This is what we must consider and this is what we must write about in an involved, colorful and convincing manner.

The responsibility of journalists is particularly great when they write about people of today who are capable of seeing in everyday life the greatness of labor achievement. Let us remember with what penetrating power L. I. Brezhnev spoke about the heroics of labor. The heroic beginning appeared in different ways. One person can risk his life and jump into a burning building, but will be incapable to carry out some type of monotonous work from day to day. There is the heroism of the moment. There is the heroism of difficult times in the life of the entire nation. War can be an example of this. There is the heroism of humdrum life when people consciously and voluntarily doom themselves to burdens, knowing that in another place these may not exist. The people of the country showed themselves to be heroes. The words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev have a great deal of significance for journalists who write about the heroism of today.

Here is another situation which we must take into consideration. Newspapers often print articles by respected authors who are noted for their trust and considerable authority. However, frequently these publications resemble ordinary reports where they scrupulously list figures, successes, and necessarily, by what amount the monthly or annual assignment had been over-fulfilled. This is done depending on when the article is written. In conclusion they write: but there are still unsolved problems and mainly in other branches, somewhere over there, outside of our sphere of influence. And behind the scene--a positive statement that everything will be fine. So it happens, that this ending is found in the articles written by the same authors in the course of several years.

We are not always exact and objective. Someone came to the editors, brought a stack of papers and complaints. But the other side, those who are being complained about, were not heard out here. After this sometimes a one-sided publication is the result in addition to having inaccurate information. Naturally, these inaccurate pieces of information are used by those being criticized in order to discredit the entire work. In this way, essentially fair criticism at times becomes messy.

In the decree it is noted, and this is particularly worth noting, that it is necessary to promote the development of criticism based on principle, elevate the responsibility for a strict and objective approach towards handling the facts and for the basis of favorable and critical evaluations.

Now something about the reasons, which depend very little on us. I have in mind the unpleasant criticisms in a number of localities, the desire to regulate it, leave it, quiet it, and if possible, choke it. There are also such regions, branches and departments where each critical statement receives a hostile reception.

It goes without saying that criticism, of course, is not pleasant, but there is a definite party requirement and an adherence to principle. No one can be free from criticism. But some cases are well-known when not a critical publication, but only the arrival of a correspondent to this or that department or rayon causes alarm, forestalling calls and so on.

If the criticism has appeared in the press, it is answered in a variety of ways. They write: "The approved measures," "what has been read," "what has been suggested." Then a waiting period follows, several months pass and, essentially, the same thing begins again of which the journalist wrote.

Unfortunately, there are incidents of victimizing criticism. Using various excuses, they try to get rid of the person who dared to criticize.

In the struggle towards being effective, we often do not have adequate purposefulness and implacability. If the editors did not receive a response to their article or received an answer written for form only, it is necessary to make a statement a second, and perhaps a third time and with the assistance of party organizations, eliminate the reasons, conditions, situations which cause these or those negative phenomena, punish those who improperly take the criticism and who do not correct the situation.

The quality of the material is the unity in form and content. At times, the editors pay tribute mainly to form, the arrangement of the material, broad titles, and thick lines. In this case the intent is simple: people will see the gaudy heading and a subheading as well as a frame, and will decide that there is good work here.

Of course, we must remember form, distribution of material and system in which a reader knows in which place and on which sheet he can read the most interesting materials for him. But most important is the high quality of the publication, a skillful arrangement of a pressing problem, and a thorough and convincing exposure of a subject.

Newspaper or journal publications and radio broadcasts which are prominent primarily by their urgent problems, exactness and argument, deep content, scholarly approach and a principled arrangement of the issue have the greatest influence on readers. For this, each editorial board, each department must clearly define basic trends in their work and know what problems should be treated in the nearest future and what problems should be treated in the future. Finally, it is necessary to be familiar with the authors who are capable of working at this or that spectacular or witty article. Only in this case will we receive those principled and great articles of which L. I. Brezhnev spoke at the November (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

An indispensable condition for improving the effectiveness and quality of our work is the creative situation in each collective, a situation which would avail the possibility to present and solve new original problems and, at the same time, a situation for expression, demand and great responsibility of each person for that which has been entrusted to him be it small or large.

It is very important to support the creative ties with readers. Newspapers receive dozens and hundreds of thousands of letters. They publish the opinions of readers in various areas, responses to articles and special selections of letters. The letters are published in "Pages of People's Control" and in surveys. The editors conduct reader conferences and they

distribute forms. Such contacts with the readers should be comprehensively developed and strengthened, new forms of "going to the readers" and ways of involving them in the work of the press should be searched for. Not a single press organization, radio and television broadcast without ties with readers, listeners and viewers, without considering their thoughts cannot live normally.

We must constantly improve our competence, professional training and sharpen our pens. There are many different forms of study and exchange of experience which journalists' organizations use. At the recent Plenum of the USSR Administration of Journalists Union and the Moscow city organization which discussed the tasks for our creative Union in view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" they discussed how this work should be conducted successfully.

Thousands of Soviet journalists took this decree as an active program for work. Party meetings were held in the editorial boards, plenums for administering journalistic organizations were held at which they discussed the decree. Now work on carrying out this important document is being conducted everywhere. It is important that the spirit of this decree penetrate all of our important work which is very necessary to the party and people.

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NATIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECREE CRITICIZES JOURNAL

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 2

Article: "In the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party"

Text The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party discussed the issue on the work of the newspaper ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET in light of the resolution made by the 25th CPSU Congress.

In the approved decree, it is noted that the newspaper ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET, which is an organ of the Writers' Union and the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Culture is conducting definite work on increasing the influence of artistic work on forming a world-outlook, moral norms and an aesthetic outlook of the workers. It is favorably influencing the literature process, formation of literary and artistic thought and the development of art in the republic. In the materials published by it, there are reflected important events in social, political and cultural life, work of creative unions and departments in Azerbaijan culture.

Recently the newspaper has become more interesting, makes timely comments on important social and political events, actively participates in the propaganda of party decisions on pressing problems of ideological work. The following newspaper publications under these headings deserve attention: "The Rhythm of the Five-Year Plan," "The Five-Year Plan: Problems, Opinions," "Production and Moral Education," "The Writer and the Five-Year Plan," "The Five-Year Plan: A Route for Culture," "The Heroes of the Fields," "BAM—In the Poetry of Color," as well as materials on labor achievements made by cotton growers and vine growers. Reports, essays and information are concerned with these issues.

At the same time, in the work of the editors of the ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET newspaper there are inadequacies and omissions. The level of the newspaper to a considerable extent does not fulfill the requirements of the present stage of communist construction and the tasks presented in the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work." On its pages one still finds works and articles which are mundane in an artistic sense and weak in an ideological one. Few responses made by workers

and kolkhoz farmers concerning literary works are published, the life of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry is poorly represented as are social processes which result from scientific and technical revolutions and issues of moral education. The newspaper does not yet fully utilize the recommendations contained in the decree of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party "On the Results of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference" "The Formation of an Active Vital Position: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education" and in the measures on improving moral education among the republic's workers in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work."

The newspaper criticizes the flaws in the bourgeois society rarely and without the necessary singleness of purpose, it denounces the noxious character of its ideology and does not constantly struggle against the slanderous opinions of the foreign press.

Inadequate work is being done on the practical realization of measures provided in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Literary Artistic Criticism." Inadequate attention is devoted to the organization of discussions, meetings, and talks about new literary works. The attention of critics is not directed at developing most important issues of developing literature, against artistic and ideological union in literature. Little is published which directs writers, composers, artists and film photographers towards developing socially significant urgent modern problems, for the thorough exposure of the Soviet character and the socialistic way of life. Some articles and reviews concern problems of skill and are not deep and convincing enough. In literary criticism articles often subjectivity in the evaluation and judgement is allowed and there are serious inadequacies in the work.

On the pages of the newspaper, there is still an inadequate amount of space given to the works of young writers and the issue concerning the continuity of traditions in the literary works of the older generation and young writers is poorly treated. Not always is the necessary exactingness and principle base applied in the evaluation of the work of young writers.

The newspaper ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET rarely presents important artistic problems of Azerbaijan literature, the further development of musical and dramatic art, and theater and film in the republic. There are few scientific and discussion works on issues of improving Azerbaijan language, speech culture, artistic translation, articles on party-mindedness and the people in the art of socialist realism.

Anniversary materials which are published often have the same features, sometimes they lack trustworthiness, a principle and objective evaluation of the work of the writer and cultural figure.

The work of cultural departments, problems of cultural service for the population, particularly in the countryside, the favorable experience of cultural educational work does not receive the necessary illumination.

The newspaper editors do not always follow their critical statements, they do not see to their effectualness, and to the publicity of the measures taken according to them.

Often there are cases when materials are published without serious examination and editing, as a result of which in the newspaper one often sees distortions, mistakes and carelessness.

The Presidium of the Writers' Union and the board of the republic's Ministry of Culture do not practice conducting joint meetings in order to study the issues connected with improving the work of the editorial board of the ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET newspaper and with improving the quality of the materials published on its pages.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party obligated the Presidium of the Writers' Union and the board of the republic's Ministry of Culture, as well as the editorial board of the ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET newspaper to take the necessary steps in order to eliminate the inadequacies which were indicated in the present decree. They also were to insure the improvement in the newspaper work in view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party on problems of ideological work, literature and art.

The editorial board of the ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET newspaper is attaining a steady realization of the orders of the 25th CPSU Congress on improving ideological, political and artistic levels of literary and artistic work, their role in the moral and aesthetic education of the workers, and in forming a communist world-outlook in the new generation.

It is necessary to increase the attention of the newspaper towards problems of improving cultural services rendered to the population, to the work of cultural and educational as well as entertainment departments and especially in the rural areas.

The editorial board of the ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET newspaper has been offered to conduct follow-up work on explaining and carrying out the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," the decree of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee "On the Results of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference": "The Formation of an Active Vital Position: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education" and measures on improving moral education for the workers of the republic in view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work." It is necessary to broadly propagandize the best literary and artistic works, as well as theatrical presentations, films, artistic exhibitions, skillfully use the achievements of socialist culture in order to strengthen the ideological and aesthetic work among laborers of the city and countryside. It is necessary to systematically publish materials on artistic problems of Azerbaijan literature, on issues of the development and improvement of the Azerbaijan literary language, artistic translation, primarily from Russian into Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani to Russian. It is

necessary to have on the pages of the newspaper, lively and creative discussions on actual processes which are taking place at the present stage of development in Azerbaijan and the socialist culture as a whole, on issues of artistic mastery, and individual literary and artistic works. It is necessary to improve the quality of critical and bibliographical materials, and strictly adhere to the principles of party-mindedness of literature and art in them. Subsequently, it is necessary to combine scientific trustworthiness of the published articles with the objectivity, expressiveness and benevolence especially in relationship to the creative works of young people. It is necessary in every possible way to make active the struggle with that which is alien to socialist realism, and conduct a struggle without compromise against bourgeois theories in the area of culture. It is also necessary to vary the themes of the statements, treat the processes of social and economic development occurring in the nation and in the republic on a high artistic level, devote more attention to the problems of international life, to the exposure of ideological diversion of imperialist and Peking propaganda and widely use materials from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and from SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA newspapers in order to achieve these goals. It is advisable to more widely attract party and Soviet republic workers and leading figures in Azerbaijan literature and art, as well as those of Moscow, Leningrad and union republics to make statements in the newspaper. They should widely practice exchanging pages with respective newspapers of Georgia, Armenia and other union republics; improve the newspaper style, work on materials, improve discipline and responsibility among workers, not allow trite themes and literary stamp in the publications, and make more active the role of the editorial board in improving the content of the newspaper as well as make suggestions concerning improving its composition.

The primary party organization of the republic's Writers' Union must improve the level of leadership in the work of the ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET newspaper, pay serious attention to strengthening political education of editorial workers, direct the creative collective towards developing and illuminating socially significant problems and improve the quality of the materials published on its pages.

8714  
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

JOURNALIST'S DOCUMENTARY FILM WORK PRAISED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 3

Article by E. Vazirova: "Mozalan" Is Flying to the Construction Site

Text From the window of a car moving rapidly along a highway, one can see unfinished buildings. On one of them a large picture has been attached with the words "We will finish this project in time and it will be of good quality." An old, half broken down school with a reed roof, the sorrowful expressions of little children, looking on the new construction which has hardly been raised from the ground... All of these are still-life pictures of one of the subjects from the recent, 49th issue of the satirical film magazine MOZALAN. These still-life pictures are accompanied by announcements from which it becomes clear that in the I mishlinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Lakhskiy, and Kazakhskiy rayons school construction is being done very slowly.

Our republic has a huge construction area. Experience has shown, that we are able to build quickly and well. At the same time, in this important area of the national economy there are serious deficiencies which were indicated by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his visit to Baku at the celebrations devoted to the award of the Lenin Order to the republic's capital.

Typical inadequacies are prolonging the deadlines and the low quality of construction. The fundamental reasons for this are the scattering of funds, an abundance of projects and deficiencies in planning and organising work at construction sites.

The party and government devote tremendous attention to problems of construction. The struggle with inadequacies and the reasons for them is being conducted by various means, including satirical means. In this sense, the film magazine MOZALAN has a special role.

I looked through three previous issues and became familiar with the scenarios of three construction subjects. The first thing that comes to one's attention is, without a doubt, the topicality and the skillful selection of the

truly typical inadequacies and situations. These situations are varied, the people and the details of the situations are different, but all three subjects are clearly aimed, essentially, at the same point: rate and quality, it is clear, are connected.

On the screen is the unfinished building of a secondary school in the village of Mezrel of the Imishlinskiy Rayon which was suppose to be put into operation last year. The deputy director of the Azzel'stroy-8 Trust:

"The basic reason why the construction of the school was not completed on time, was the fact that the unit was transferred from one person to another, and from trust to trust. This took a great deal of time and local organizations were not at all interested in it."

It sounds "convincing" doesn't it?! If one were to take into consideration, that the unit was transferred "from one person to another" by the trust of the same Minsel'stroy, then it is completely unclear why it had to take so much time.

But here at last the school is completed.

On the screen there is a sign: Ministry of Rural Construction of the Azerbaijan SSR.

"The school in the village of Shakhsevan was put into operation in 1978," says the ministry's responsible worker.

In the still-life pictures of the film magazine, a school in the village of Shakhsevan has walls without plaster, unlaid floors in the classrooms and heaters scattered along the long corridors. With this as a background, there is this announcement:

On paper the new school is ready,  
Everyone is glad: at last, it's off their backs.  
But the unfinished work remains,  
And the children don't set foot in the school.

The car is speeding along the highway, there is a sign: The Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Education, Secondary School of the Village of Urkmeza of the Kazakhskiy Rayon. The walls of the classroom are painted dark blue. A pioneer on duty rings the school bell as it was done before there was electricity.

The director of the school says:

"Our school was ready for the academic year of 1975-76. But to this day, the floors have not been laid."

Again the pictures which demonstrate the unacceptably low rate and quality of rural school construction are seen. The topic is finished with a question posed by MOZALAN:

Interesting: when will these schools be ready  
In the bright day or during the dark night?

To this the responsible worker of the Ministry of Rural Construction of the republic replies:

"I cannot say anything on this subject."

Here one cannot but note, that such a situation in the affairs of rural school construction became possible not only following construction negligence. The total responsibility must be carried by the representatives of the requestor—the Ministry of Education who signed acts accepting schools in this condition and local organizations which were sympathetic towards the necessary construction projects. I feel that MOZALA should not limit its circle of those guilty for this widely distributed phenomenon, as we see from the pictures, but astound everyone with their terrible weapon—laughter.

The second subject was concerned with building maintenance stations for automobiles in the Imishlinskiy Rayon. It would seem, that there is no need to prove how important this project is today. Nevertheless, facts prove that not everyone understands this.

Briefly, this is the story. In 1972, before they began the construction of a technical maintenance station for 400 automobiles per year in the Imishlinskiy Rayon, the requestor, the State Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministries for the Production and Technical Supply of Agriculture and the contractor, the republic's Ministry of Agriculture Construction agreed that the project with an estimated cost of 1,180,000 rubles would be completed in two years.

Not two years have past, but seven. On the screen are uncompleted buildings, empty territory, and in separate spots one or two people dig. With this picture as a background alternating representatives of the requestors and contractors appear. The general meaning of their explanations is their mutual accusations. This cross-fire is conducted with unexpected and, judging by the situation, completely unreliable promises given by the contractor to complete the construction in a high quality manner and in the near future (at that time they intended it to be the first quarter of this year). Moreover, according to the requestor, the promise was not so unexpected. It was given many times during those seven years, however, it was never manifested. MOZALAN asked the contractor:

"How long will this go on?" This question remains unanswered.

The statement made by MOZALAN on this important project, undoubtedly, will have a favorable influence on the results of the prolonged business. In any case, very recently it became clear, that the republic's Council of Ministries took over the control of the construction and, we must think, that there will be a decisive change here.

The third story began 11 years ago. The Azerrybpron Association decided to build a fish hatchery point near Adzhikabul Lake and allotted approximately two million rubles for this. In accordance with the plan, in a large area near the lake, they were to dig out ponds and using powerful pumps, fill them with water from the lake and raise fish in them.

In the past 11 years, there have been 13 directors and 1,276,000 rubles have been spent--approximately two-thirds of the allotted amount.

The first cadres attest to the disastrous situation of the project. On the screen, one picture after another follows showing unfinished construction, an abandoned tractor, construction machinery, a pump station which has been allowed to degenerate to a completely useless condition, and the ponds have been overgrown with grass and have become pasture land for cattle.

The point is that the land here does not retain water--a mistake made by the prospectors. From the announcer's text it becomes clear that the Azerrybpron Association, having realized that raising fish here is the same as beating the wind, cast the unfinished project to the Azerbaijan Administration of Fishery. The most surprising thing here is that the work on the project continues, although representatives from the first and second requestors, and the present--14th--head of the work unanimously admit: the project does not have a future and it means tremendous state funds are being spent for nothing.

Here it is not just poor quality, but primarily--a defect and criminal negligence. MOZALAN is right: a word for the procurator of the republic. Only one question is pressing: in this case, why does the magazine not show us the authentic and direct people at fault in the squandering of national funds?

Here I could end this survey, but I cannot keep from making one more observation. The names of the subjects, in my opinion, were very appropriate. They integrally were combined with the essence of the questions raised, they strengthened the artistic expressiveness of the films. For example, the name of the first one--concerning school construction--in the vernacular dictionary of the Azerbaijan language there is this definition: "A poem in prose, in which the last words in the line rhyme." The announcer's text for the subject adheres to this law. Moreover, having changed only one letter, the author made it possible to have another heading: "Presented for Exploitation." This is an unquestionable find, just as the name of the subject on fish ponds. Its literal translation means: "To conclude a deal with ocean fish." I have used in the survey an expression closer to the Russian meaning: "Beat the air" which reflects the essence of the matter less successfully...

Thus, we have three construction subjects--"the product" of the film magazine since the beginning of this year. The collective is solving large and important problems by their own special means. The subjects are studied with interest, they have an effect and are remembered. The decree recently published from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee attests to the fact that the work of the creative collective has been appreciated and supported.

It is necessary to go farther and deeper, to analyze the reasons for and find definite and concrete things which are at fault in the shortcomings which we still find in our life and which interfere in our progress forward. This is what I would like to wish to the collective at the threshold of the anniversary of the 50th issue of the MOZALAN film magazine.

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NATIONAL

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ATTACKS REGIONAL PRESS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 1

Article: "Improve the Effectiveness of Regional Newspapers"

Text The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party approved the decree on improving the work of regional newspapers and the party leadership of local press in view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work."

It is noted in the decree that regional newspapers of the republic play an important role in the economic and social life of the regions and in the mobilization of workers for carrying out the plans of the five-year plan and socialist obligations.

The pages of the regional press reflect social and cultural reforms, illuminate questions on economics, improving farm crops and animal husbandry productivity. They propagandize outstanding experience and patriotic undertakings of rural workers are supported in the competition for carrying out the tasks of the five-year plan ahead of schedule. The regional press has begun to come out more decisively with critical and problematic materials and has more often raised questions on political, labor, international and moral education.

In view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Tomskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU Management of the Means for Mass Information and Propaganda" and the corresponding resolution of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, the regional committees of the party began to direct local presses more actively and systematically.

Along with this, the central committee of the Georgian Communist Party noted that the work of regional newspapers of the republic still requires significant improvement. Its analysis attests to the fact that the work of the vast majority of the editors of regional newspapers thus far does not fulfill the great demands made on the means of mass information and propaganda in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work."

Isolation from concrete social and economic tasks of the region, departure from establishing pressing problems and daily issues, and blandness and superficiality of the publications characterize the majority of the regional papers of Kedskiy, Khobskiy, Kasbegskiy, Onskiy, Akhalkalakskiy, Vanskiy and Dmanisskiy rayons.

The TSITELI DROSHA newspaper of the Mayakovskiy Rayon, Tianetskiy's AHNALI TIANETI, Ambrolaurskiy's KOMUNIZMIS DROSHA, Leningorskiy's LENINELI and a number of other newspapers very weakly and unconvincingly show on the basic information level the forms and methods of work used by party organizations of the rayon and the ideological educational process in labor collectives.

The majority of the newspapers listed completely avoid the problems of improving the productivity of labor, efficiency and quality of work, the economy of materials, and energy raw materials. Many of the rayon newspapers have still not decided to present issues of struggle with transgressions of discipline and social order, they ignore difficulties, and they do not conduct an active struggle with negative occurrences.

The tendency to smooth out shortcomings, separate one's self from the actual issues by general phrases define the work of the Khashurskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Tsitelskaroyskiy and Tsulukidzevskiy newspapers.

Many rayon newspapers formally approach treating the socialist competition and do not show the role of this movement in the economic progress and communist education of the workers. The local press does not show initiative in the organization of socialist competition and in searching and improving its forms. A number of newspapers—Tsagerskiy, Adigenskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Gal'skiy limited this important topic to publications of socialist obligations.

The level of effectiveness of the critical statements made by the majority of the regional papers is still low. Some of them (Khuloyskiy, Kedskiy) are not at all interested in the consequences of their critical statements. This not only decreases the authority of the regional press, but also promotes the distribution of conciliatory attitude towards criticism.

Lowering the level of newspaper statements effectiveness, and their limited subjects are caused also by the fact that newspapers have lost the living tie with the masses. They do not attract a broad writer's aktiv to their work and they did not make the necessary conclusions from the decree of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on the further development of the workers' and agricultural correspondents' movement (Marneuli, Mestia, Tsageri, Ordzhonikidze, Kvareli).

Abundance of protocol materials, extensive accounts, reports on local level measures which lack a businesslike efficiency, analysis and singleness of purpose are typical for almost all regional newspapers.

The literary level of materials published in local newspapers is quite unsatisfactory. As a rule, they suffer from wordiness, abound with general discussions, mistakes, and lack some type of search for form and style.

Often beneath any criticism is the polygraphic appearance of the newspapers. The unity of typography in localities did not give the necessary result. The polygraphy business is feeling a shortage in polygraphic material and trained specialists. The newspapers DROSHA (Shukhevi), AKHALI SVANETI (Mestia), and OKTOMBRIS GZIT (Khelvachauri) are experiencing particular problems with the typographic base. The editors of the Akhalkalakskiy, Gardabanskiy, Ochamchirskiy and a number of other newspapers are found in premises which are unfit for work. The teletype connection between the Georgian Information with many regions of the republic has still not been repaired.

The regional press is experiencing a sharp shortage of qualified personnel. Moreover, the problem still has not been resolved concerning the selection of special purpose secondary school graduates and the distribution of graduates from the department of journalism of the Tbilisi State University. In the last two years, not a single journalist has been sent to regional newspapers. Local party and soviet organizations often do not indicate any concern for creating basic conditions for work and everyday life for the specialists.

In a number of party committees (Telavskiy, Zugdidskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gudautskiy and others) the role of the newspaper is correctly evaluated and the work of the local press is directed towards solving organizational party and business-economic tasks of the region. Rayon committees constantly inform journalists about the work of party and soviet organizations. The critical statements made by the press are actively supported.

However, not in all of the rayons is the necessary work being carried out in implementing the resolution of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee "On the Tasks for Improving the Management of Party Committees of the Republic by Using the Means of Mass Information and Propaganda in View of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tomsk Party Organization." Whenever the work of the newspaper rarely becomes a subject for discussion by the rayon committee bureau, that attests to the underestimation of the role of the newspaper in solving social and economic and political educational tasks, about the neglect towards local press which must, by its essence, be one of the forms of party management of the rayon committee. Individual party committees in localities frequently define the direction of newspaper work very superficially. Some rayon committee secretaries do not consider the management of the newspaper as their own direct obligation.

Leading party and soviet workers of the rayon very rarely appear on the pages of the local press. Their articles which are published from one event to another lack concreteness. The party committees do not put into practice the well-thought out and clear cadre policy in journalistic collectives and they are not being strengthened by the workers' and agricultural correspondents' aktiv.

The Union of Journalists in the republic does not carry on adequately creative and organizational work with the cadres of the rayon newspapers.

Republic and oblast newspapers still devote little attention to the work of the rayon press.

In order to improve the effectiveness of rayon newspapers in view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," the bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee entrusted the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Georgian Communist Party which are ruled by the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian Communist Party Congress and by the corresponding decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," to develop measures for improving party leadership in the rayon press. They were also entrusted with keeping in mind questions of selection, arrangement and education of editorial personnel; to take measures for improving work and everyday life for local press workers; regularly conduct information days, keep journalists advised of problems facing the given region; have constant business-like contacts between all departments of the party committees with the editors of the newspapers; take measures to activate supernumerary author aktiv from among the foremost workers and party, soviet and farm leaders; improve their system of party-political management of the newspapers; regularly hear issues on the work of local newspapers at meetings of the rayon committee bureau; develop and support a critical inclination of publications in the struggle with negative phenomena, making each fact of the newspaper's critical statement an item for serious discussion by the party committee.

The editors of rayon newspapers must stimulate work for making themes concrete in light of the everyday political and educational as well as social and economic tasks of the given region; insure the active participation of the press in carrying out national economic plans, the support and propaganda of patriotic initiatives; to show initiative in searching for new forms and for improving the organization of socialist competition; achieve a business-like tone and a high literary level of publication as well as effectiveness in the critical statements; increase the activity of press organizations in the struggle with negative events and anti-social actions, vestiges of seniority, and harmful traditions and customs; expand the social basis in the work of the editors depending on the author aktiv and under the editors, create schools for workers and agricultural correspondents and use the letters written by workers as a basis for developing newspaper themes and presenting important questions; keep in mind the specific functions of a rayon newspaper, its readers, widely reflect the life of the rayon in each issue of the paper, the rayon's problems and prospects for social and economic development, developing its main thematic direction; develop and present on a monthly basis in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee five-year plan long-range plans for renewing the personnel staff of the rayon press.

The Georgian SSR Union of Journalists has been requested to expand the practice of retraining rayon newspaper journalists in all categories by conducting theme seminars, scientific-practical and theoretical conferences; to develop a permanent schedule for training creative workers on the rayon newspaper on

the basis of republic publications; insure a regular issue of methodological literature for journalists of the rayon press; constantly practice together with the editorial boards of the republic newspapers having mobile units with survey of the rayon press; to introduce as an evaluation of the work of rayon newspaper journalists regular creative contests as well as, as a measure of encouragement, award monetary prizes and diplomas, and artistic commendations from the Union of Journalists.

The Georgian SSR State Plan and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education together with the journalists' faculty of the Tbilisi State University should develop a system of special purpose collection from localities and a corresponding distribution of specialists with consideration for the needs of the rayon newspapers.

The State Communist Publishing House of the republic together with rayon committees of the Georgian Communist Party must insure the strengthening of the typographic base and polygraphic personnel in the localities, the organization of public services and amenities in the editorial and typographic premises; to develop an effective system for preparing, distributing and retraining polygraphic specialization personnel for local typography.

Georgian Information should differentiate the form, volume and intention of official materials for rayon newspapers by consideration of their area and periods of issue.

It is necessary that editors of the rayon papers develop a constantly operating system of information concerning republic institutions and branches of the national economy, science, culture as well as organize mobile teams from among the leading journalists of the republic in order to give methodological and practical assistance to the rayon newspapers in the localities.

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NATIONAL

EDITORIAL ON RAYON NEWSPAPER SHORTCOMINGS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 1

/Editorial: "The Rayon Newspaper"/

Text The working day of millions of Soviet people begins with a fresh issue of a newspaper or magazine. In them they draw out information on recent events in the nation and abroad, they discover information on labor records, become familiar with outstanding experience and they find the answers for the most pressing and burning questions. A special place among the periodical publications which have for a long time now been the true friends and consultants of the Russian people, is the rayon press.

No matter how interesting and substantial the information in the newspaper might be, it is more interesting the more completely it satisfies the interest of the reader in the affairs and concerns of his own collective, his own colleagues, his own rayon enterprises and those of the oblast.

Knowing the state of affairs opens up a broad field for comparison, generalization, gives the worker the possibility to more clearly see his place in the total national structure and more fully to feel the scale of the tasks assigned by the party. To the greatest extent, the rayon organizations of the party committees, as a rule, fulfill these requirements.

In reality, what else but the rayon newspaper should be the first to report about the success of an outstanding collective. Who but a "rayon member" from which journalists gather firsthand information, and give a principle evaluation of the thoughtlessness, lack of businesslike attitude, lack of organization and achieve a business-like reaction to the criticism. Who else but that person should be the first to come to the protection of the honor and due regard of the person whose life has past in view of the entire village, collective and rayon. In a word, should not the accounts be squared with all those important affairs which cannot be postponed with which journalists of the rayon newspaper must and can be occupied.

After the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" many creative collectives of the rayon newspaper in the republic significantly rearranged their work.

With the help of party committees they decisively struggled with money--grubbing and bribery, mismanagement and extravagance, bureaucracy and heartlessness, and more actively began to be involved in issues of the intellectual and spiritual development of the person. The subject of socialist competition with an emphasis on its moral and educational possibilities is occupying a leading position with greater and greater confidence on the pages of a number of rayon newspapers. The ideological content, the depth and effectiveness of the press publications, especially its rayon link, depends directly on the amount of attention devoted to it from party committees. In the Telavskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Zugdidskiy, Tskhakayezskiy, Gudautskiy and a number of other rayon committees of the party, they have gathered quite a bit of experience in constantly informing journalists about measures taken by the party and soviet organs and here genuine concern about the effectiveness of press statements are seen.

Nevertheless, as it is mentioned in the decree of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee which was published yesterday and concerned the improvement of the work of rayon newspapers and party leadership in the local press in view of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," the vast majority of the editors have still not become true assistants to party committees in the organization of effective socialist competition between labor collectives and in illuminating the issues of accelerating scientific and technical progress as well as the wide distribution of outstanding experience. The desired result is not seen from the majority of the statements from the Onskiy, Kedskiy, Kazbegskiy, Vanskiy, Dmanisskiy, Ambrolaurskiy and the Mayakovskiy rayon newspapers. They are cut off from concrete social and economic tasks of the rayon.

Take for example the Akhalkalakskiy Rayon newspaper. At the very beginning of the year, a serious warning was sounded from one of the best people of the rayon concerning the necessity for a comprehensive preparation, due to the experience of last year, of the equipment and people for autumn field work. However, in the middle of all of the work, dozens of machines were not prepared for the work in the rayon. The newspaper avoided this pressing question through silence and did not call for the ones at fault to be set straight.

The newspaper of the Kvarel'skiy Rayon is without an address, light and at times unconvincing. At first glance, in calling this or that negative phenomenon with adequate sharpness, the journalists of this editorial board often leave unanswered the most important reasons which cause the concrete harm and do not farther by stating the facts. Some issues of the Kaspiskiy Rayon newspaper GANTIADA evoke deserved surprise from the readers. A considerable portion of its already small amount of space the editorial board devotes to information materials which have a remote relationship to the affairs of the rayon. These and similar examples can be continued.

It is necessary to decisively restructure the work of rayon newspapers in the republic. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on ideology sufficiently clearly forms the fundamental trends of this rearrangement. This

is to make concrete the subjects in strict correspondence with specific tasks of the rayon, the support and propaganda of initiative which has been proven in practice and strengthening the aggressive character of the publications. This is the further development of criticism and self-criticism, a strict and objective approach to illuminating the facts in combination with the decisive rebuke of the suppression of criticism. This, finally, is the expansion of social beginnings in the work of the editors, a cautious relationship towards letters from workers as an inexhaustible source of new and urgent topics.

The rayon press is experiencing a sharp inadequacy of qualified personnel and difficulties in the typographical base. Party committees must, in accordance with the requirements of the decree of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, put into practice a well-thought out personnel policy in the journalist collectives and show concern for creating sound conditions for work and everyday life for the journalist. The most serious tasks for rendering definite assistance to the editorial workers of the rayon newspapers was given to Union of Journalists, republic newspapers, the journalist faculty of the Tbilisi State University and to the State Committee Publishing House.

But finally, the decisive word in the sharp increase of the activity of rayon papers is to be made by the journalists of the editorial board. Their passion, feeling of responsibility before the reading audience, a strengthening of immediate ties with life, with party committees must play an important role here. At the present stage, the broad explanation of the innovative spirit of the recent decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and intensifying the influence of the economic machine on improving the efficiency of production and quality of work are particularly real. The authority of the newspaper line, the entire arsenal of the means of ideological influences of the rayon newspapers of the republic must work today for the five-year plan and on the unconditional implementation of the historical resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF THE SOVIETS

Constitutional Authority of Soviets

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by A. Mil'man, professor and doctor of law: "The Authority Delineated by the Constitution"]

[Text] Our party's policy on increasing the role of Councils of People's Deputies in governmental, economic and cultural development reflects an objective principle in the development of Soviet society; this policy is primarily linked to the requirements of progress in the socialist economic system. The specialization and concentration of production and the complexity in organizing management of the economy under the scientific and technological revolution require more active participation by supreme and local soviets and by their executive and managerial agencies to ensure comprehensive economic and social development within their respective territories. "Only a wise combination of branch and territorial principles," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech to the voters in Moscow's Bauman Electoral District on 2 March 1979, "can ensure efficient management."

V. I. Lenin attached a great deal of importance to the economic activities of local governmental agencies. In commenting on the work of the Moscow Soviet's Executive Committee--which had discussed 46 organizational issues and only 8 economic issues during a 3 1/2 month period in 1920--he stated that a reverse ratio would have been more appropriate; these comments are completely applicable to our times. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev cited these comments of V. I. Lenin in his election speech. After pointing out that the new USSR Constitution had significantly expanded the powers of the soviets in the economic sphere, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the soviets must learn to use these powers, "especially since there are tasks in economic development which no one can solve better than the soviets."

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is devoting a great deal of attention to the issues concerning the multi-faceted activities of the soviets, including their role in resolving economic problems. At a Central Committee Plenum devoted to the republican party organization's tasks in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," it was especially pointed out that the Soviets of People's Deputies are called upon to organize and develop socialist competition within subordinate enterprises and to show their concern for increasing the role of labor collectives in accomplishing economic tasks and indoctrinating people.

The planning and organizing role of the soviets is being increased in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. Until recently in our republic, only the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon in Baku had a long-range, comprehensive economic and social development plan; now, such plans have been developed and approved in many of Azerbaijan's rayons and cities. The percentage of the following issues being discussed at sessions of soviets and executive committee meetings has significantly increased: industrial enterprise operations; the campaign against lost work time, down time and the lack of a smooth work flow; strengthening work and work flow discipline; and making efficient use of production capacity. The soviets are playing an ever-increasing role in implementing the policy being conducted by the party to increase production efficiency and work quality and to accelerate scientific and technological progress; the latter is the key factor for increasing labor productivity and for making a fundamental improvement in work conditions. For example, the executive committees of the Kirovabad City Soviet of People's Deputies and of the Narimanovskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies are deeply involved in the issues of industrial development.

The role of the soviets in implementing the party's current agrarian policy--which was established at the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum--and in implementing the broad program for the future, comprehensive development of all agricultural sectors and for improving their efficiency--a program which was developed by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum--has increased. The Soviets of People's Deputies began to manage this sector of the economy in a more in-depth and competent manner after the rayon agricultural administrations were resubordinated to the executives. The Soviets of People's Deputies in Lenkoranskiy Rayon are devoting a great deal of attention to the issues of agricultural development. Under the leadership of the rayon party organization, they did a lot in 1978 to significantly overfulfill the plan for vegetable deliveries to the government. Lenkoranskiy Rayon has been awarded the Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee,

The USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol for six years in a row for winning the national socialist competition. Shamkhorskiy and a number of other rayon soviets are focusing on the issues of improving the efficiency of agricultural production.

Capital construction has a significant effect on all sectors of the economy. The rate and quality of capital construction is very important for the development of industry, agriculture and transportation as well as for realizing the goals of improving the people's standard of living. The soviets have accumulated a certain amount of experience in organizing a construction program regardless of the departmental subordination of the facilities. A wide range of issues on capital construction--especially construction of apartment houses, schools, medical facilities, municipal facilities and service enterprises--are reviewed on a regular basis at sessions of the soviets and at meetings of their executive committees and standing committees. The executive committees of the Baku and Sumgait City Soviets are devoting a lot of attention to the issues of capital construction.

However, the Soviets of People's Deputies are still not completely performing their role in a number of economic issues. There are definite difficulties and outstanding problems in this area.

To the extent of their authority, the local soviets are called upon to ensure comprehensive economic and social development within their territories in accordance with Article 47 of the USSR Constitution and Article 139 of the Azerbaijan SSR Constitution. It must be frankly stated that numerous local soviets in our republic are not completely accomplishing this task even when the comprehensive economic and social development plans are officially in existence. Unfortunately, these plans are frequently nothing more than a summary table of the indices which are mechanically copied from the plans approved by the appropriate ministries and departments for the enterprises and organizations located in a given area. The executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies essentially still do not have any effect on the formulation of these plans. This is even true when we are discussing consumer goods production whose coordination and supervision the Constitution assigns to local governmental agencies, regardless of the subordination of the enterprises producing these goods. The soviets are not playing an active role in determining the quantities and selection of these goods. Even in this case, the executive committees of the local soviets are using the figures which have already been approved by the ministries and departments without their participation.

The capital construction plans are still not composite plans approved by the local soviets. These plans must include the indices for all enterprises and organizations located within the soviet's territory and not just the indices for residential construction but also the indices for municipal services facilities, educational facilities, cultural facilities and health care facilities, as has been firmly implemented by the Vil'nyus City Soviet and by the soviets in Vladimirskaya Oblast, for example.

Why is the constitutional requirement that the local soviets ensure the comprehensive economic and social development of the territory within their jurisdiction still not being completely executed?

First of all, it is due to the fact that a legal and organizational mechanism for coordinating activities has not been developed. Enterprises of national, national-republican and republican subordination are not submitting drafts of their plans to the soviets and the ministries and departments are approving these plans without showing any interest in the opinions of local governmental agencies.

A mandatory rule must be established to the effect that enterprises and organizations which are not subordinate to a soviet must simultaneously send their draft plans to their sector superiors and to the executive committees' planning commissions. This would make it possible for the soviets to analyze the indices of these enterprises and organizations in connection with (as is required by the legislation on local soviets) the development of residential and municipal services; the construction of roads and social, cultural and service facilities; the production of consumer goods and local construction materials; providing public services and amenities; trade; public catering; public education; health care; culture; and other issues concerning public services. These indices must be taken into account in the comprehensive economic and social development plans which are developed and approved by the soviets. At the same time, the soviets would have an opportunity to report their comments to the appropriate ministries and departments. Possible disagreements between the ministry or department, on the one hand, and the Soviets of People's Deputies, on the other, must be reviewed by the republic's Gosplan or by the USSR Gosplan, respectively.

Second, the soviets themselves, and their executive committees, are still, as a rule, not showing initiative and persistence in exercising the powers granted to them. Meanwhile, many of the country's Soviets of People's Deputies are taking a most active part in working out the problems of siting new industrial enterprises, remodeling and expanding existing industrial enterprises and they are actively participating in supervising

the expansion of consumer goods and improving the utilization of industrial capacity and manpower resources (the Kiev City, Rostovskiy Oblast, Liyepaya City and Nizhniy Tagil City Soviets).

The creation of an Industrial and Capital Construction Department within the Lenkoranskiy City Soviet's Executive Committee was extremely intelligent and highly advisable. But, unfortunately, this is still the only organizational element like this within the republic even though we have many industrial cities and regions.

Practical experience urgently requires the strengthening of local planning agencies and also the creation of industrial departments within the soviets of the republic's industrial centers.

The sluggish force of inertia, which is being displayed in the work of directors of a number of soviet executive committees, is an important factor in keeping the soviets from exercising an increased economic role. They are still living with the old ideas about the soviets' functions. Frankly, these administrators of executive committees are showing their timidity and fear of exercising the broad authority of the soviets, and primarily in the economic sphere. As indicated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "...The soviets at all levels and the government, ministries, departments and local soviet executive committees must continually check their work against the requirements of the Constitution. Moreover, party organizations must hold communists--the administrators of governmental and economic agencies--more strictly accountable for how they are executing their constitutional duties."

The activities of the soviets can and must serve economic progress even better; this progress has been and is the foundation, the material basis, for more completely securing the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and for further developing socialist democracy.

#### Armenian Supreme Soviet Session on Economic Role

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 1

[Article: "Session of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held.

The presidium examined the problem of measures to implement the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on "The Tasks of Soviet People's Deputies Stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and Tasks for Party and Government Agencies.'"

The presidium adopted the CPSU Central Committee decree and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree which was adopted in conjunction with it as a guide and for execution. After noting the fact that the economic activities of local soviets have taken on new substantive content in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Armenian SSR Constitution, the presidium made it mandatory in its decree for the local soviets to adopt measures to improve the level of management for economic, social and cultural development in order to increase their role in management and planning. Special attention shall be devoted to the comprehensive economic and social development of rayons and cities; an efficient combination of sector and territorial planning shall be highly important; the activities of organizations located within the soviet's territory shall be coordinated and monitored. The attention of sessions of soviets and meetings of executive committees shall be directed at the most urgent issues of economic, social and cultural development. In supervising subordinate soviets, special attention shall be devoted to the issues of fulfilling state plans and disseminating positive work experience. The decree indicates the need for increasing the role of the soviets' standing committees and the initiative and activity of deputies while they are compiling and reviewing economic and social development plans and monitoring them and while they are carrying out the voters' mandates concerning various aspects of economic affairs and the further development of socialist competition, increasing labor productivity and increasing governmental and labor discipline.

It was recommended that the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviets Planning and Budgeting Committee and other standing committees devote special attention to the preparatory work on the comprehensive implementation of the system of measures required by the decree on further improvement in the economic mechanism during the 11th Five-Year Plan while they are reviewing the state plans for the economic and social development of the Armenian SSR and the State Budget for the Armenian SSR.

Presidium departments and Supreme soviet standing committees in the republic have been instructed to make provisions for the issues stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and Tasks for Party and Governmental Agencies" and from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the tasks for Soviets of People's Deputies on this issue in their respective work plans.

The editorial boards of the newspapers SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, KOMMUNIST, SOVET ERMANISTANY and RYA TAZA have been instructed

to systematically discuss the issues of improving the economic mechanism and to disseminate the soviets' positive experience in this area.

L. O. Avetisyan, chairman of the Abovyan City Soviet Executive Committee, delivered a report on the Abovyan City Soviet of People's Deputies' activities in organizing the accomplishment of the city's comprehensive economic and social development plan. The report pointed out the city soviet's coordination and supervision of the activities of the enterprises and institutions located within the city's territory; the coordination and supervision were based upon the city's comprehensive economic and social development plan. The city soviet's executive committee did a great deal of work to execute its governmental functions. Measures were implemented to improve residential and municipal construction, public services and amenities, trade and public catering, public education and health care. The interrelated activities of the city soviet, institutions and enterprises and socialist competition are promoting the accomplishment of the city's economic and social development plans.

While approving the overall job of the Abovyan City Soviet of People's Deputies in fulfilling the comprehensive economic and social development plan, the presidium pointed out at the same time that the city soviet must support more active participation by the standing committees as soviet agencies, in their economic activities and it must devote special attention to fulfilling the social development plans by resolving the problems of consumer services, trade and construction of preschool facilities for children.

#### Armenian Soviet Standing Committees

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 15 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Article: "Inside the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Committees"]

[Text] The other day, a joint session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budgeting Committee, the Industrial, Transportation and Communications Committee and the Merchandising and Consumer Services Committee was held. According to the plan for the International Year of the Child, they heard about the work being conducted in the republic to increase the production of children's articles, expand the selection of them and improve their quality and to improve the merchandising management in these articles in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning and Budgeting Committee and other standing committees; these recommendations were set forth in their conclusion to the 1979

State Economic and Social Development Plan for the Armenian SSR.

Deputy Kh. Mandalyan, chairman of the Industrial, Transportation and Communications Committee, conducted the session. S. Oganyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan, delivered a report.

It was pointed out that the quantity of children's articles being produced in the republic has significantly increased during recent years and their selection and quality has improved somewhat. The quantity of children's articles significantly increased in the republic and their selection and quality noticeably improved after the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 1978 decree on "Measures for Increasing Production of Children's Articles, Increasing Their Quality and Improving Merchandising in These Articles."

Industrial enterprises have put a number of new items for children into production. Steps have been taken to improve merchandising management for these articles and to increase the level of trade specialization.

At the same time, the committees pointed out that, by concentrating their attention on fulfilling the planned targets for gross production, many industrial enterprises are not making any fundamental improvements in the quality of the articles and they are not expanding the selection; they frequently interrupt deliveries of goods in the agreed upon product mix to commercial organizations. The percentage of children's articles with the State Seal of Quality or with the OK Mark is still insignificant in total production volume. According to data from the Republican State Goods and Merchandising Quality Inspection, the output of irregular products declined significantly during 1978-1979; however, the percentage of products being returned for repairs is high. The Leninakan Clothing Factory imeni Chkalov has received numerous reprimands for the quality of its products; the level of patterns for the clothes is low; at times, the colors and cut of the cloth are not suitable for a children's selection. The Garun Production Association frequently produces jackets with irregularities in the size and age range.

The production of children's toys within the republic is not organized on a satisfactory basis. While a developed, multi-sector industry does exist, the production of various kits for attractive, electrical and mechanical toys with sound effects has not been set up. The scraps from furniture and machine building enterprises are hardly used at all to make toys.

There are also shortcomings in merchandising children's articles. Specialty stores have not been established

in many cities and rayon centers; certain facilities are not provided with the appropriate commercial areas and warehouse facilities. Commercial organizations are not moving their reserve stocks enough. Customer service standards are not being maintained at the required level in many stores; not enough work is being conducted to study consumer demand for children's articles, especially in rural areas.

The level of merchandising management for children's powdered food is very low; their selection is limited; infant formulas are frequently being sold past their expiration dates; there are interruptions in merchandising these products in rural areas.

The standing committees adopted an appropriate decree on this issue.

The merchandising and Consumer Services Committee discussed the work being conducted by the Amasiyskiy, Aragatskiy, Gukasyanskiy and Idzhevanskiy Rayon Soviets to implement the Armenian SSR Law on the Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies in the Sphere of Consumer Services. Deputy R. Grigoryan, the committee chairman, led the meeting. M. Akopyan (Amasiya), S. Melkonyan (Aragats) and L. Oganesyan (Gukasyan), chairmen of the executive committees of rayon soviets of people's deputies, and L. Ordinyan, deputy chairman of the Idzhevanskiy Rayon Soviet Executives Committee, presented reports. It was pointed out that in spite of the work they have done there are serious deficiencies and omissions in the area of consumer services in these rayons. The per capita amount of paid domestic services is extremely small, especially in Amasiyskiy and Aragatskiy Rayons. At times, they do not ensure accomplishment of the established plans on the volume and range of these services; the quality of the work being accomplished is low.

The network of service facilities is limited in these rayons. It was also pointed out that even the capabilities of the limited network and poor service materiel and equipment are being used in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. Thus, the dry cleaning plant and laundry which were commissioned several years ago in Idzhevyan are still idle to this day since the facilities were accepted in an unfinished state.

The committee pointed out that the rayon soviets and their executive committees are still not completely complying with the duties assigned to them by the Law on the Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies in the Sphere of Consumer Services; they are not exercising appropriate supervision over the operations of service enterprises and their financial management. The Armenian SSR Ministry for Consumer Services is not taking the

necessary steps to improve the level of consumer services in these rayons, to expand the network of service facilities, to improve their materiel and equipment and to introduce advanced service methods and structures.

Due to the urgency of this issue, the committee found that it was advisable to submit it for review by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Municipal Services Committee discussed the issue "Reports from the Armenian SSR Ministry for Residential and Municipal Services and the Executive Committee of the Yerevan City Soviet of People's Deputies on Building and Improving Children's Playgrounds in Cities and Rayon Centers." L. Daniyelyan, the deputy committee chairman, led the meeting. E. Minasyan, deputy minister of residential and municipal services for the Armenian SSR, and P. Gevorkyan, deputy chairman of the city soviet's executive committee, presented reports. T. Melkonyan, leader of the group of deputies, reported on the inspection results.

The reports and speeches noted the work which has been done in this area; they spoke to the fact that the organization of children's holiday and spare time activities has continually improved during recent years in the republic's cities and rayon centers due to the daily concern of the communist party and the Soviet government for creating favorable conditions for all-round personality development of the younger generation.

During the past two years, the Armenian SSR Ministry for Residential and Municipal Services has obtained over 47 million rubles for the purpose of improving the republic's populated areas. Approximately 25 million rubles were allocated in 1979 just to improve the yards of state apartment buildings and to build children's playgrounds and sports fields.

The speakers and deputies also indicated the significant deficiencies and numerous outstanding problems which still exist in this important area.

It was emphasized that there are no established procedures for planning, building, improving and maintaining children's playgrounds; as a result, the work in this area is on a hit-or-miss basis. The majority of the executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies do not have a clear-cut plan for building and improving children's playgrounds in the courtyards of apartment buildings and in the areas between blocks; funds have not been allocated for these purposes.

The Armenian SSR construction ministries and departments are not providing residential facilities with services and landscaping when they turn them over for use. The services and landscaping plans are not being fulfilled year after year. In turn, the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies are not displaying the necessary severity and high standards to ensure that facilities are accepted and put into use only after all the work on services and landscaping has been completed.

When designing and planning apartment buildings, blocks and neighborhoods, the Armenian SSR Gosstroy and design institutes and organizations are not always making provisions for convenient playgrounds which meet modern requirements.

The committee made a number of recommendations to the executive committees of cities and rayon soviets of people's deputies, the Ministry for Residential and Municipal Services, the construction ministries, Gosplan, Gosstroy and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Physical Fitness and Sports Committee--effective measures should be developed within a short period of time to improve the work on building and improving children's playgrounds.

M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the committee meetings.

9001  
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

TEREBILOV DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER RESOLUTION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by V. Terebilov, USSR Minister of Justice: "Preserving Law and Order"]

[Text] A policy of further strengthening socialist law and law and order is being consistently conducted in our country. Major measures for perfecting legislation and improving the activities of the law enforcement organs are being systematically implemented. The workers' activity in preserving the social order is increasing.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are doing everything in order for the people's material prosperity to increase and all conditions be created for productive labor and interesting recreation by the Soviet people. Ensuring reliable law and order is an important factor in solving these problems. For this reason the Soviet people greeted with great satisfaction the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee concerning improvement of work on the preservation of law and order and the intensification of the fight with crime.

The resolution set new and important tasks for the law enforcement organs and noted existing shortcomings. In some oblasts, the number of criminal acts' has increased; the law enforcement organs are not making full use of the means granted them by law for fighting crime and other types of offenses, and due attention is not being given to the legal education of citizens.

The criticism of the defects in the field of crime fighting contained in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee also has to do with the work of the courts and the judiciary organs.

The people's courts are the basic link in the Soviet judicial system. They examine 90-95 percent of all criminal and civil cases. From this it is natural to conclude that improvement of the work of the people's courts is of exceptionally great importance for ensuring lawfulness and law and order.

Of course, the main thing in justice is the lawfulness and validity of judicial decisions. But efficient organization of the work of the judicial organs before proceedings are opened in a specific case is of no small importance. To begin with, the chairman of each people's court, the chairmen

of other courts, the managers of the judiciary organs are obligated to ensure the efficient organization of the reception of citizens, moreover, during hours convenient for them. The judges and judiciary workers are supposed to hear out attentively each person who applies to them, to treat each complaint with all seriousness and to make a timely decision. Perhaps to some it will seem that this is no place to begin in talking about improving the work of the courts? No, it is very, very important. The organization of the reception of citizens and the examination of their complaints and declarations is the first step and one of the most important conditions for improving the work of the courts and judiciary organs in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving work in preservation of law and order and intensification of the fight with crime. For, attention to people, sincere personal interest in at times difficult human destinies--this is where lawfulness and justice in judicial activity begin. Such an attitude toward people as a whole stems from the USSR Constitution, the party decisions and from the instructions of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The thorough and rapid examination of judicial cases is often hindered by the fact of red tape. For the sake of objectiveness, it must be said that about 90 percent of judicial cases are examined within the time established by law. But among the remaining 10 percent of cases there are also some, the times of examination of which amount to many months. Yes, such a delay is sometimes the result of illness of the person committed for trial, the injured party or an important witness. But there are also quite a few of these cases in which examination drags on owing to the inability to organize and sometimes the direct negligence of the court workers. Thus, through the fault of workers of the Kirovakanskiy Municipal People's Court the case charging the big embezzler Shakaryan was essentially unexamined for several months. Those guilty of red tape have been punished. It has been proposed to the ministries and departments of justice in the union republics and the chairmen of the corresponding courts that they take under their personal control all cases in which the times established by law have been violated and that they take measures for their immediate examination.

Of enormous importance for the education of citizens in the spirit of respect for Soviet law and for law and order is the judicial process itself, if, of course, it is conducted in observance of all judicial procedures and is efficiently organized.

As is well known, in our country trials are public and open. For this reason, with a view to education, the citizens must be notified about the examination of such judicial cases as appear to be particularly instructive from the point of view of public morals.

As a rule, judicial sessions are conducted on court premises during working hours, but this does not provide an opportunity for assembling a large audience, although such an audience is often desirable. For this reason assizes acquire major significance; they are conducted at enterprises, in institutions, on

state and collective farms. The assizes make it possible to assemble in the room not only persons with an interest in the events but also those for whom it is useful to know where crime leads. The significance of these proceedings is not at all for the court to apply its strongest penalty. No. Any examination of the case (at assizes or on court premises) must be distinguished by the objectivity, completeness and persuasiveness of the evaluation of the evidence. The penalty may be more or less severe, but it must always be just and lawful. Each citizen should leave the court room with a feeling of consciousness that a just and lawful sentence has been passed, that evil has been punished, that not one infringer of law and order will escape liability.

Well organized assizes have enormous educational significance. For this reason it is very important for the local party and soviet organs, executive personnel and public organizations to help the lawyers in every way possible in the organization of such judicial sessions.

A substantial influence on the status of the fight with crime is exerted by correct application of the law, i.e., judicial practice, itself, as lawyers say.

At the present time confinement is applied as the penalty to roughly half of all convicted persons. Is this a lot or not enough? There is no simple answer here. The important thing is that despite an overall humane attitude toward people who have stumbled, the Soviet court is severe and unbending where it is a matter of punishing murderers, robbers, embezzlers of socialist property, malicious hooligans and other dangerous criminals. It must be admitted, however, that sometimes groundlessly lenient sentences are encountered. For example, the Kirovskiy People's Court of the city of Riga gave a suspended sentence to the malicious hooligan Kaushevich, who while drunk gave a merciless beating with a metal rod to a teenager. The higher court quite correctly reversed this sentence because of the leniency of the penalty.

The courts are obliged to conduct an uncompromising fight with encroachments on socialist property. The severest penalties must be applied to major embezzlers. I should like to stress the courts' duty in sentencing persons convicted of embezzlement and other crimes as a result of which the government has suffered loss to apply consistently such additional penalties as confiscation of property, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities and also to take all possible measures toward compensation of the loss. Complete compensation of the loss is compulsory. Unfortunately, at the present time only about half of the losses suffered by the government are being recovered. This obligates the investigation bodies, the courts and the bailiffs to display great activity in searching for and removing what has been stolen.

An urgent task of the courts and judiciary organs in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution is the intensification of the fight with padding, eyewash, parasitism, speculation and bribery and also more active prevention of crime among minors. All courts and judiciary organs are presently developing and implementing jointly with the Procuracy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs additional measures directed toward solving these problems.

In this connection I would also like to say that the courts cannot and should not disregard improper behavior of officials who in some way or other close their eyes to the criminal. Regardless of the post occupied they should bear strict liability.

Numerous letters from citizens indicate the necessity of again studying and checking up on judicial practice concerning release on parole or suspended punishment with the convicts being sent to work on construction jobs or at enterprises of the national economy. In principle, if this punishment is correctly applied it can be most effective. Recently, however, quite a number of such persons have had to be returned to places of confinement since they are not justifying this trust, often get drunk or commit offenses.

Occurrences of this nature must be completely eliminated. Suspended punishment and release on parole must be applied only to people who are truly capable of reforming without their being put in places of confinement.

Something must also be said about the fact that many managers of construction jobs and enterprises are not ensuring the correct labor utilization of convicts with suspended sentences, do not look after their domestic arrangements and do not conduct the necessary political educational work. This being the situation, effectiveness in the correction of a very difficult contingent can scarcely be expected.

In the CPSU Central Committee resolution particular attention is devoted to further improvement of prophylaxis as a necessary condition for eradication of all kinds of infringements of law and order. In this sense, the courts have most effective resources. In roughly every fifth case in addition to the sentence the courts now pass interlocutory orders. They are directed at the corresponding officials and organs for taking measures. This number is not so small if you bear in mind that analogous work is being conducted by the organs of the procuracy and internal affairs. But the problem is that appropriate measures are by no means always taken in accordance with the interlocutory orders of the court. For example, in the case of the youth Stremyantsev the court pointed out to the management of the "Neris" plant in an interlocutory order that adult workers were drinking alcoholic drinks with juveniles at that enterprise, entrance into and egress from the territory of the plant was not being controlled, etc. The plant management, however, informed the court only that Stremyantsev's behavior had been censured by the collective and did nothing to put the plant in order. Failure to comply with an interlocutory order on eliminating causes which are conducive to the occurrence of crime is a gross violation of the law and the officials must be punished for this.

The statement "The fight was due to drunkenness" etc, has become usual with us. But along with this you can often hear, "But what do you expect from him? After all he was drunk." A most harmful "philosophy"! Drunkenness is the cause of many grave crimes, and it should be given very serious fight by our entire public.

Drawing minors into drunkenness is especially dangerous. Every year the courts punish 600-700 persons for such acts. But this figure scarcely exhausts the number of all adult individuals who commit such crimes. Vendors who sell vodka to teenagers are punished very rarely and at times leniently. A persistent struggle must be conducted against this.

The Soviet court is the people's court. Its power and its authority are closely connected to the people, to the public. Strengthening of these ties is an important condition for further raising the level of justice and for implementing the goals set by the CPSU Central Committee for eradicating all sorts of infringements of law and order. But here it must be firmly said: in enlisting wide circles of Soviet citizens in the fight with crime the law enforcement organs are absolutely obligated to create conditions guaranteeing the protection of the honor, dignity and safety of the citizens who actively participate in this fight.

The election for people's assessors have just been held. More than 700,000 Soviet citizens were invested with high constitutional powers. They have been called upon to accomplish justice. Their members are the best representatives of the workers, who guided by their life experience, will unquestionably make a considerable contribution to the fight against crime.

It is the judges' responsibility to give the people's assessors all possible assistance in fulfilling this important governmental duty and in organizing the people's assessors' accounts before the electorate about their work in court.

A major role in enlisting worker collectives and the public in preventing crime is played by the comrades' courts. But these public bodies stand in need of help and leadership on the part of the ispolkoms [executive committees] of the local soviets, the trade union organizations and also on the part of the courts. Legal and methodical assistance to the comrades' courts on the part of the judges and judiciary workers is their major task and governmental responsibility.

The strengthening of law and order in many ways depends on well organized work in the legal education of citizens. This was again stressed at the conference of ideological workers, which just ended. This education must begin in the family, then the center of gravity shifts to the school and finally to the industrial collectives. If the last two links are contemplated then a great deal has been accomplished here in recent years: the teaching of legal disciplines has been introduced in the schools, PTU's [expansion unknown]; the press, radio and television have devoted much attention to the law; the Komsomol, trade unions, the "Znaniye" society, etc. are actively working in this direction. And yet there is no basis for maintaining that legal education has been organized on a level that would correspond to present-day requirements.

With a view to improving it, the preparation of teachers for the schools, PTU's and universities must be seriously undertaken. Work in legal education

in worker collectives and in places of residence must be stepped up considerably. The legal departments have been instructed to release their workers to specific collectives in order to render assistance in the legal education of workers.

In their activities the courts and judiciary organs must proceed from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions that the party is expecting from the law enforcement organs "greater initiative, principles and implacability in the fight with any violators of Soviet law and order." The CPSU Central Committee's resolution on improving work in preservation of law and order and intensifying the fight with crime gives a clear program for developing this multilevel work. It is the duty of the workers of the Soviet court and judiciary organs to do everything possible to fulfil the goals set, in close connection with the general public.

9380  
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

RSFSR WRITERS UNION CONCURS WITH CRITICISM OF PIKUL'S NOVEL

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 3

[Article: "In the Secretariat of the Board of the RSFSR Writers Union"]

[Text] A regular meeting of the Secretariat of the Board of the RSFSR Writers Union has taken place. S. Mikhalkov, chairman of the Board of the RSFSR Writers Union, conducted the meeting.

Plans for the work of the board's secretariat were discussed. The question of the publication of V. Pikul's novel "Just Before the End" in the journal NASH SOVREMENNICK (Nos. 4-7, 1979) was also considered. M. Alekseyev, Yu. Bondarev, S. Vikulov, Yu. Gribov, V. Dement'yev, A. Koptyayeva, F. Kuznetsov, V. Povolyayev, V. Sangi, M. Shevchenko, N. Shundik, and Doctor of Historical Sciences I. Pushkareva spoke.

The Secretariat of the Board of the RSFSR Writers Union agreed with the criticism of V. Pikul's novel "Just Before the End" that was expressed in many readers' letters and on the pages of the newspapers PRAVDA, LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The publication of this novel, which suffers from substantial ideological and artistic defects and shortcomings, was acknowledged to be in error.

The Secretariat of the Board of the RSFSR Writers Union directed the attention of the editorial boards and chief editors of the literary journals and anthologies to the need to heighten the exactingness with respect to the ideological and artistic merits of the works which they publish.

CSO: 1800

EDITORIAL FAULTS IDEOLOGY OFFICIALS FOR 'OLD FASHIONED' APPROACH

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Practicality, Boldness, Effectiveness"]

[Text] The building of a developed socialist society in our country, the work directly involved in creating the material-technical base of communism, the sharp rise in the general educational and cultural level of the Soviet people, the constant enrichment of the treasure of Marxist-Leninist doctrine with new fundamental postulates, and the tasks of shaping the new man, in whom the traits of our communist tomorrow are clearly manifested today--all of these, taken together, have made it essential to raise all of the party's ideological and political-indoctrination work to a new level.

The 25th CPSU Congress mapped out a clear political line, strategy, and tactics for our further advance toward communism and scientifically substantiated the basic directions of ideological work at the present stage. The congress showed the way to raise the level and effectiveness of this work: an integrated approach to the formulation of the whole matter of indoctrination--ensuring close unity of political, labor, and moral indoctrination on the basis of the characteristics of the different categories of workers. Subsequent CPSU CC plenums and the works and speeches of CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as well as his remarkable books "Malaya zemlya," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Lands" set forth the postulates and conclusions underlying the CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," a document which has determined the meaning and content, the forms and methods of the party's ideological-political work under conditions of developed socialism, under conditions of all-out building of communism, for many years to come. The task of profound, conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist theory by the broad masses, the task of indoctrinating our people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of a communist attitude toward labor, and the task of instilling in our people the high social involvement and high moral qualities of builders of communism are becoming more urgent than ever before.

Party members and all the working people of Soviet Georgia were highly gratified by the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work." As was emphasized at the meeting of the republic's party aktiv, which discussed this historic document, on comparing its content with the practice of ideological work in the republic since the CPSU CC decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom we can state that since that time the republic's party organization has been following the true party, Leninist course. This factor is responsible for the high degree of readiness of our party committees, primary party organizations, and ideological institutions to implement the large and complex tasks set forth in the decree. The unprecedented efforts of the republic's party organization to instill the socialist way of life in all our cities and villages, worker collectives, and homes has given a powerful impulse to perfecting the whole system of ideological and political-indoctrination work. Its growing effectiveness has been largely facilitated by such major organizational-political actions as the widespread dissemination of the initiative of the Rustavi metallurgists, the movement for work without lagging enterprises, and decisive attack on survivals of the past, alien to socialism, such as money-grubbing, bribe-taking, protectionism, mismanagement, ignoral of society's interests for the sake of selfish personal interests, and the striving to take as much as possible from society without giving anything in return. Among the main results of these efforts it is with justifiable pride that we mention the six challenge Red Banners of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC which have been awarded to Soviet Georgia six years in a row for accomplishments in all-union socialist competition. Among the main achievements of these efforts it is with justifiable pride that we mention the incomparable rise of labor and social involvement in recent years among all categories of the republic's working people and their profound, truly conscientious participation in the resolution of the tasks set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th GCP Congress. Among the main results of these efforts it is with justifiable pride that we mention the healthy moral-psychological climate that has been established in the republic, the atmosphere of good will and at the same time the high demands our people place on themselves and those around them.

These achievements of ours are indisputable and apparent. However, following the remarkable Leninist tradition that has been established in recent years in this republic, in the republic's party organization, of keeping our compass fixed on the tasks that must be resolved tomorrow, we must raise the issue that the ideological activities of our party committees, primary party organizations, all ideological institutions, the huge army of propagandists, agitators, political information specialists, organizers, and directors of the political and economic training of the working people must be fully consistent with the capabilities of mature socialism and surpass these capabilities. In circumstances of the worsening ideological struggle in the international arena, under conditions when Chinese propaganda and all manner of left-wing and revisionist cliques are conducting an all-out campaign of slander against the achievements of real socialism, the requirements of the level of ideological and political-indoctrination work are rising sharply. Today we can no longer be satisfied with the level of

ideological and political-indoctrination work that characterized the early stages of the building of socialism. We cannot tolerate the fact that many of our workers on the ideology front are doing their work in the old fashioned way, utilizing outmoded forms and methods, continuing to parrot elementary truths, substituting for lively, inspiring, and interesting work with people mere political blather and loud phrases signifying nothing. Especially intolerable is the situation with regard to our influence on the minds and hearts of young people. It must be frankly admitted that young people's lively interest in the immortal Marxist-Leninist teachings sometimes comes up against the dogmatism and primitivism of a number of our propagandists, lecturers, and VUZ social science teachers. Instead of a constantly developing, dynamic, revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, our young people are frequently presented with a kind of ABC summary of elementary truths, and many ideological and political mentors of young people attempt to avoid the acute problems of our life, even though it is well known that there is no question so acute that our party cannot answer it. We can hardly fail to be alarmed by the fact that some of our party, economic, and social officials do not consider it incumbent on them to constantly refresh their theoretical knowledge. Yet it is a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, constantly undergoing development, that gives us the ability to actively influence the course of economic and social processes in our developed socialist society. To forget this, to ignore this principle inevitably leads to big mistakes in ideological and political-indoctrination work. This is what happened in Khashurskiy, Zestafonskiy, and a number of other rayons, where there has been a recent revival of private-ownership tendencies, the conducting of various kinds of religious rituals, and the observance of harmful and outmoded traditions.

All of the republic's party committees, primary party organizations, and party members must today again and once again sternly evaluate the forms and methods of ideological and political-indoctrination work they are using, evaluating them from the standpoint of their efficiency, boldness and effectiveness. We must remember that all our ideological work, our political-indoctrination work, is not an end in itself but a means of raising the revolutionary fervor of the working people, the enthusiasm which has worked miracles at all stages of the building of socialism and communism.

To maintain this enthusiasm among the masses, to actively and aggressively propagandize the Soviet way of life, to wage consistent and uncompromising struggle against everything which is in conflict with it, is the task of our mass information media. The party committees must evaluate more sternly the level of the efforts of the local organs of the press, encouraging and supporting constructive criticism and self-criticism in the pages of oblast, rayon, and city newspapers.

The meeting of the republic party aktiv drew up and approved a broad range of measures designed to help in every way in the completion of the tasks set forth in the CPSU CC decree "Further Implementation of Ideological and

Political-Indoctrination Work." These measures were approved by the GCP CC Plenum, and now the task is to ensure maximum success in carrying them out.

Along with the whole country, faithful to the internationalist ideals of the party, faithful to Leninist friendship among peoples, Soviet Georgia is advancing along the path mapped out by the party toward communism. This faith is the guarantee that our forward advance will be more confident day by day.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY ON LETTERS AT PLENUM

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 79 pp 2-3

[Speech by 2d Secretary V. I. Brovikov at the 19th Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee on 13 September 1979 in Minsk: "On Further Improvement of Work with Letters and Improving the Reception of Workers in Party, Soviet, and Other Organizations of the Republic"]

[Text] Comrades!

This plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party's Central Committee will become an important landmark in the work of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The plenum defined tasks relative to one of the basic problems in communist construction--the problems of developing science as a direct productive force.

The report by P. M. Masherov, the presentations in the debates, and the resolutions which were adopted yesterday develop and give concrete definition, as applicable to the republic's conditions, to the basic aims of the party and to the ideas and propositions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on this important question of program significance.

We now have a clearer idea of what should be done and how it should be done in order to ensure a further increase in the effectiveness of basic and applied studies so that science has a more and more powerful influence on improving material production, social relations, and the spiritual life of the republic.

We hope that the glorious detachment of scientists of Soviet Belorussia, our labor collectives, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations will take close to their hearts everything that has been planned by the plenum and, on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, will increase the republic's contribution to the strengthening of the country's economic and defensive might.

Now, comrades, permit me to set forth the positions of the Central Committee's Bureau on the second question on the agenda.

The CPSU has always considered and considers as its sacred duty and its highest obligation the comprehensive strengthening of ties with the people, the deepening of democratism in all spheres of public life, and the broad involvement of the workers in controlling the state. And if our party and Soviet authority successfully accomplished the most difficult tasks which were innovative in their essence and worldwide-historic in their significance at all stages, this is primarily because, in following the Lenin precepts, they invariably saw to it that the masses knew everything, could judge about everything, and proceeded in everything conscientiously.

The strength of the Communist Party is that it is always guided in everything by the fundamental interests of the workers, studies attentively and, with maximum completeness, considers the attitude of the masses and their opinion and experience in working out and conducting its political course within the country as well as in the international arena.

Written and oral reports of the people serve as the richest source which feeds the party with reliable information about public opinion on the most important aspects of policy, about how work is proceeding, and what successes and shortcomings exist on each sector of economic and cultural construction.

Constant, living, and more and more effective contact of party and state organs and their cadres with the broadest strata of the population through letters and personal contacts has become an integral feature of the Soviet way of life and evidence of the true humanism of our system. Close contact with the masses and a serious attitude toward the letters and statements as "genuine human documents" is one of the Lenin principles of our entire party and state activity.

The scales of this contact are tremendous. About a million and a half letters reach the party and soviet organs and the editors of newspapers and journals, television, and radio of the republic alone each year. It is necessary to add to this the letters received by economic and public organizations as well as the numerous oral appeals of the citizens.

Not only is a quantitative growth in the information arriving from the workers taking place, but its nature is also changing qualitatively. Thus, during the last three years, among the letters received which were addressed to the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party there was a two and a half-fold increase in the number of those in which our people express their attitude toward the most important events of domestic and international life and make suggestions and remarks directed toward improving organizational and indoctrinational work, that is, they manifest their civic interest in state and party affairs. At the same time, a trend toward a reduction in written appeals on questions of a personal nature was noted.

And this is a regular process which reflects one of the objective trends in the development of the Soviet state of the whole people, successes in implementing the party's socio-economic program, and the growth in the independent action of the Soviet people as genuine masters of the country.

A characteristic feature of the development of public relations at the stage of mature socialism consists of the ever closer combination of the Communist Party's policy with the living creativity of the multimillion masses. This special feature is manifested in all its tremendous variety, including the high civic virtue and active life's position of the Soviet man for whom everything which occurs in society and the state is a matter of concern.

This is why the party believes that today it is necessary to listen to the opinions and attitude of the people with even greater sensitiveness and not only to teach the masses how to struggle for communist ideals better, but also to learn from them and constantly to be enriched with their collective wisdom.

This found its reflection in the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the new Soviet constitution. It stands out in the well known decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of work with workers' letters in light of the decisions by the 25th CPSU Congress" (1976) and "On further improvement of the reception of citizens in party, soviet, and other organizations" (1979).

The goal and main thought of the party's efforts in this direction, as L. I. Brezhnev points out, are to ensure that "...each Soviet person can become aware of his participation in state affairs and can be confident that his opinion and voice will be heard and considered in the working out of major and minor decisions."

It should be reported to the plenum that in executing the named decisions and instructions of the CPSU Central Committee the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary organizations of the Belorussian Communist Party are conducting important and comprehensive work. Specific steps have been undertaken for a substantial improvement in the consideration of letters and the organization of reception of citizens as an important means for the development of ties with the masses, strengthening the monitoring of activity of leading personnel and the apparatus from below, and studying and satisfying more and more completely the needs and demands of Soviet people.

These questions were discussed comprehensively and thoroughly in the Bureau of the Central Committee, at the plenums of oblast, city, and rayon party committees, and in virtually all local party elements. The discussion showed convincingly that communists and republic party organizations as a whole perceive the party's lines and the propositions and recommendations put forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as their combat program.

Work with letters and oral appeals of the workers received further development directly in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The volume of this work can even be judged by the following data. During the past year, appeals were made to the Central Committee in letter and oral form by 22,570 communists and non-party people, and during eight months of this year, by almost 16,500.

As a rule, in accordance with the assignments of secretaries and department chiefs of the Central Committee all questions raised in these appeals are studied and, when necessary, are thoroughly checked with personnel of the apparatus travelling out to the localities; in all cases, they are resolved in the proper manner.

The Central Committee leadership is regularly informed of the nature of the statements which arrive, how given assignments are carried out, and what is being done specifically by various organs to implement suggestions, critical remarks, and substantiated requests of the citizens.

In essence, each working day in the Central Committee apparatus begins, and often also ends, with scrupulous analytical and organizational work around the questions which have been put forth by the workers. There is now greater order, clarity, and efficiency in this work.

The secretariat recently examined the question of further improvement in the reception of citizens in the Central Committee. A decree on this question consolidates everything favorable which has appeared in this matter in recent years and determines what is still to be done. In particular. If formerly work with visitors was conducted daily by department chiefs in accordance with a special schedule in the reception room of the Central Committee, now along with the reception of citizens directly at their places of work the secretaries of the Central Committee will also be engaged in this one day per week.

By this measure, the Central Committee would appear to show once again in fact that work with written and oral statements of Soviet people is not only a matter for the apparatus, but also for all leaders of the republic without exception.

Letters and oral statements which reach the Central Committee often become the occasion and living basis for the adoption of important decisions of a current as well as a long-term nature. During the post-Congress period alone, more than 50 questions which follow directly from workers' letters were examined in the Bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee.

And this is fundamentally important. This raises work with letters to the level of party and state leadership and furthers the practical embodiment of the Lenin precept concerning the necessity of "/mandatorily/ [in boldface] training the population in the idea that serious complaints have important significance and lead to important results" (Vol 50, p 224).

The Central Committee of the KPB [Belorussian Communist Party] is consistently achieving with all persistence the raising of this exceptionally important work sector to the level of contemporary requirements at all levels of party, state, and economic leadership and, in this regard, is imposing strictness and exactingness on cadres.

In the course of preparations for this plenum, a check was organized to see how much the activity of party committees, ministries and departments, Soviet organizations, and public organizations meets these requirements. The results were considered in the Bureau of the Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the government of the republic, and the necessary conclusions were drawn.

An analysis of the information which was collected shows that the attentive consideration and timely realization of suggestions, critical remarks, and requests put forth in letters and during the personal reception of citizens became the most important political matter and a subject of special concern for many leading organs in the center and in the localities.

The political, organizational, and indoctrinational work conducted in this regard by the oblast, municipal, and rayon party committees is becoming more saturated in content and more varied in methods. Their bureaus, secretaries, and apparatus are now following in a more fixed manner what, where, and in what manner the matter has been organized, how letters are examined and the reception of citizens is organized in various organs, and the attitude of specific officials toward this work in essence and not in form, this work being their direct service obligation and high party duty.

All this helps in the timely disclosure and correction of shortcomings, and the noting and propagating of everything valuable which is engendered by practice. With the active support of party committees in the republic, along with the improvement of traditional forms new effective forms of contact between the leading cadres and the workers and for studying their opinions, needs, and demands are being established.

In this regard, considerable work is being conducted, in particular, in the Vitebskaya and Grodnenskaya obkoms, the Molodechno, Pinsk, Vitebsk, and Volkovysk city committees, the Narovlyanskiy, Stolbtsovskiy, Bykhovskiy, Ivanovskiy, Cherikovskiy, and Braslavskiy raykoms, and many other party committees.

Today we have every reason to note the great improvement to which work on considering letters and organizing the reception of citizens has been subjected at all levels of state leadership. This pertains, first of all, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the BSSR [Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic] and the Council of Ministers of the BSSR. Here, just as in the Central Committee, much is being done to study how to check and then to convert to the common good and the welfare of people all constructive proposals and to satisfy the legitimate requests and requirements of the workers. Here, all the best conditions are being created so that the citizens can attend their personal reception and, in accordance with their legitimate rights, resolve urgent matters.

Certain positive shifts have been noted in this sense in the activity of the republic's ministries and departments. For example, everyone knows that Comrade V. I. Luzgin has many matters. However, this leader and communist finds

the time to examine attentively the letters which have been received, make the necessary assignments to the departments and personnel of the apparatus, and check the way that citizens' requests and suggestions which were received earlier are being realized. He receives visitors virtually daily and, in addition to this, he specially devotes two days a month to this matter. It is completely natural that in the Ministry of Social Security as a whole work with the letters and reception of citizens is constantly being improved.

Utilizing the occasion, I should like to stress the exceptional importance of the fact that, so to say, first-rank leaders are engaged in the analysis of letters and the work connected with them and directly in the reception of citizens.

Local organs of Soviet authority are linked with the masses and with their daily deeds and concerns by close ties and thousands of threads. A tremendous flow of letters, applications, requests, and complaints of workers streams in here; people come here to solve a problem which is large or small, but in all cases important for their lives, in a personal talk with leading and responsible personnel of the Soviets. And for the sake of fairness, it should be said that local Councils of Peoples Deputies and their ispolkoms are conducting this work of tremendous state significance ever better and better.

As confirmation of what has been said, we could refer to only one of numerous examples--the experience of the executive committee of the Krichevskiy rayon Soviet. Here, a clear-cut system for the study, comprehensive analysis, and consideration of letters which arrive from the population has been developed and is functioning. The chairman of the ispolkom, Comrade Z. I. Pol'kina, is personally acquainted with the contents of the absolute majority of them. If it turns out that the question which has been raised is urgent and touches common interests as well as personal ones, the ispolkom tries to satisfy both.

Letters of just such a nature served as the impetus for the adoption of the ispolkom's decisions concerning improvement in the domestic services for the rayon's residents, improvement in the supply of the rural population with bakery products, concerning the violation of land legislation in the "Udarnik" kolkhoz, and many others. The chairman, deputy chairmen, and secretary of the ispolkom are engaged daily in the reception of citizens here in accordance with a schedule. And, what is especially important, the ispolkom accomplishes a check of the actual execution of decisions which have been adopted and the realization of the workers' recommendations, requests, and remarks with all strictness and devotion to principle, attentively, and constantly.

Everyone knows how much the role and significance of the labor collective are growing under contemporary conditions in all our economic and socio-political life and in the molding of the new man. In accordance with the provisions of the new Soviet constitution, the labor collective is the basic cell of our society and an important component part of the Soviet political system. It is namely here, in the labor collectives, that all the material and spiritual blessings are created by the creativity of the millions. It is namely here, in labor, that the formation of man as an active builder of communism, citizen, and public figure occurs. It is namely here that the public and personal

interests of man are concentrated as if in focus and very many of his own material and spiritual demands as well as those of his family are realized in practice.

All this requires us to organize the matter in such a way that in each labor collective the administration and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations know for certain the attitude of the people, what disturbs and concerns one person or another, and what aid he needs. And not only know, but also do everything possible for the practical solution of vital problems which arise.

It is gratifying that the practice of recent years gives us many examples of how relations in the collective should be structured.

For example, much that is interesting is being done in the collectives of a number of Minsk enterprises. Here, meetings between supervisors and workers and employees directly in the shops have become regular. During these meetings, people have the opportunity to introduce suggestions, make remarks, and appeal with a personal request. The shops of some enterprises are equipped with automatic sound-recording systems with the help of which each worker can state his suggestion or make his request at any time which is convenient for him. At the end of the day, these appeals are listened to attentively by the supervisors and the collective is informed of the decisions which have been adopted using a special display board.

It goes without saying that it is more pleasant to talk with a person than with a technical device. At the same time, it seems to us that the employment of the achievements of scientific and technical progress is not at all excluded in this field, either.

Comrades!

Everything that has been said, as well as the vast information which the Bureau of the Central Committee has available, indicates that multiplan work which is connected with the question under discussion is being conducted in the republic as a whole.

But all the same, we have absolutely no right to be satisfied, because there are still many vexatious shortcomings and, at times, even errors and coarse violations on this most important sector of party and state work. We still often encounter instances where individual leading organs and cadres prove to be below par and display a lack of understanding of this matter's significance and a formal attitude toward it.

This basically explains instances of an indifferent and inattentive or, to put it more briefly, a formal bureaucratic approach to the signals, vital interests, and demands of the workers, their suggestions, and critical remarks which occur.

Workers' letters and oral statements of citizens are not only a sensitive barometer of public opinion for us, but also a most valuable source of

information on the state of affairs in all spheres of economic and cultural life and on all sectors of party, soviet, and administrative work, on how things are turning out for us and what is not being attained for the present, and on how our cadres are working and to what extent they conform to contemporary requirements.

And if we want to control successfully and implement the correct leadership of all aspects of life as well as to react sensitively to the attitudes and demands of the masses, we must make most complete use of all this greatest wealth of information.

What does the analysis of the citizens' letters and oral appeals teach us?

Everyone knows how great are the scales of residential construction in the republic. In the last three years alone, we have put into operation 12.5 million square meters of living area which permitted us to improve the housing conditions for 1,150,000 people.

All this is the result of the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for a growth in the well-being of the workers. This is also the result of the work of our leading organs, cadres, and numerous industrial and construction collectives.

But nevertheless, despite the obvious successes attained here the proportion of letters and oral statements on housing questions which arrive at the various echelons remains very high for the present. Thus, it comprises 38 percent in the correspondence received by the Central Committee.

What has caused this?

First of all, the fact that our capabilities to satisfy the ever increasing requirements of the people in this sense are not unlimited. But not only this. Violations of housing legislation, various types of abuses, and an incorrect approach to questions of housing distribution are still committed and, it should be said directly, frequently. Therefore, it sometimes happens that excessive claims of individual people are satisfied while fully substantiated applications are ignored. Instances of formalism and callousness are still encountered here.

I will refer to one example. Quite recently, in response to a signal which arrived during a personal reception the Bureau of the Central Committee discussed the scandalous matter of inattention to a person. Back in December 1977, a female pensioner, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and mother of a fallen soldier, Comrade Ye. K. Pigulevskaya, appealed to the Osipovichi gorispolkom with the request that housing be made available to her.

The reaction to this request was the following--after 45 days the applicant received an answer signed by the deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, Comrade E. P. Dubovik: "The question will be considered after clarification of all questions." The promised "clarification" continued for about two years and

only after the interference of the Central Committee in Osipovichi did they find the opportunity to satisfy this legitimate request.

Naturally, the discussion had a pointed nature. The Bureau of the Osipovichi gorkom and its first secretary personally, Comrade S. N. Dikovitskiy, were shown the impermissibility of such instances while Comrade E. P. Dubovik was relieved of the post which he occupied. And this is correct. We cannot and must not condone such actions by anyone. There is no place, and there can be no place, in the party and state apparatus for people with a cold heart who are deaf to the needs of a Soviet person.

To our amazement and great chagrin, we have the occasion to encounter an inattentive and, at times, even a callous attitude toward the requests of war veterans even in those cases when we are discussing simpler, easily resolved problems.

Judge for yourselves, comrades. A group II disabled war veteran, Comrade Krotov of the Botvinovo sovkhoz of Checherskiy rayon, had to travel to the Central Committee of the KPB to obtain a vehicle for the delivery of firewood because for half a year the sovkhoz director, Comrade Domoskanov, brushed the man and his concerns aside. Here, you see, it turns out that there still are such leaders!

The Bureau of the Central Committee attaches especially important, primary significance to questions which concern the needs of veterans and, especially, of disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Their complaints and requests should be under the personal supervision of the leaders of party committees and ispolkoms of Soviets and, along with other most important letters, should be checked with the mandatory travel of responsible personnel to the localities. In all cases, whatever the nature of these requests of war veterans, opportunities must be sought for their most complete satisfaction. We are absolutely confident that there is no other approach and cannot be.

A significant place in the mail which arrives addressed to the Central Committee is occupied by complaints concerning the violation of labor legislation--approximately 2,500 annually. And if we consider that the majority of these signals are confirmed by checks, the acuteness of the problem which we are facing becomes clear. Here, too, we have the absence of proper monitoring on the part of the administrative and trade union organs. Here, too, we have ignorance of Soviet labor laws by some leaders. Here, too, we have scandalous instances of arbitrariness and taking the law into one's own hands.

For example, how can we speak of strictness and demandingness on the part of peoples courts and organs of the procurator's office if, out of 93,000 rubles paid last year to those illegally dismissed for forced absences, only 5,000 have been recovered from the responsible officials.

Let us say directly that such an approach does not help us in the indoctrination of cadres. On the contrary, it causes irreparable harm to this matter.

And what is most vexing--a basically uncompromising position of party committees and organizations to all such and similar instances does not always occur.

One of the results of the absence of such a position was the following case. Last April, the leadership of "Belglavneftesnabsbyt" [Belorussian Main Administration for the Transportation, Supply, and Marketing of Petroleum and Petroleum Products] dismissed from work the chief of one of the departments, Comrade Semashko who, in addition, was also dropped from the ranks of the CPSU. The Bureau of the party's Oktyabr'skiy raykom of the city of Minsk agreed with these decisions.

For more than a year, Comrade Semashko repeatedly appealed with his complaints to the raykom, gorkom, obkom and Central Committee of the KPB, and the Council of Ministers of the BSSR, invariably receiving replies to the effect that, they say, his case was handled correctly and in a valid manner. The person was restored both to his duties and to the party only after it was established that this was not the case at all as a result of a thorough check by a party commission with the KPB Central Committee.

How could such a thing occur? Very simply. The personnel of the party and the state apparatus who took up Comrade Semashko's complaints did not take the trouble for attentive and objective checks. All complaints were settled by letter on the basis of information from the leader of this department, Comrade Chaykovskiy, the secretary of the primary party organization, Comrade Baranovskiy, and the party's Oktyabr'skiy raykom.

The Bureau of the Central Committee gave a principled, very strict evaluation of this fact. All those guilty of this, let us say directly, scandalous activity received party punishment. Personnel of the Central Committee apparatus were also punished. We are speaking of this honestly and openly and we stress that this attitude toward such things must also exist in all our party committees and organizations.

Of course, we understand that a check of the information which arrives from the workers requires much effort, great attention and, I would say, party conscientiousness from the apparatus. The correct decision can be adopted, shortcomings can be eliminated, and the situation can be corrected only on the basis of a detailed check. But when there is no proper check, effectiveness is lost as is the very meaning of work with letters as a whole. A practice where, instead of a thorough study of the facts, the checkers talk peacefully with the leader and limit themselves to this has nothing in common with a party approach to this matter.

Officials of the Ministry of the Fuel Industry followed this easiest but fundamentally incorrect path in checking letters from workers of the Lubashkinskoye peat enterprise. As a result, since instances of mismanagement and the director's coarse attitude toward his colleagues, about which the workers wrote, were permitted at this enterprise, nothing changed.

How can we estimate the political damage from such a check?

First, the workers lost faith in their colleagues of the ministry, in their honesty and conscientiousness. Second, the enterprise director believed even more in his infallibility and impunity. And third, new and numerous complaints are engendered because people cannot resign themselves to shortcomings.

Several words about repeated letters in this connection. A person sometimes turns to the first, the second, third, or tenth instance and his suggestion or request does not find support, proper interpretation, or a valid solution. This is what happened with a citizen of Brest, Comrade V. I. Tsaruk who, after numerous but fruitless appeals to the local organs, sent a complaint to the Central Committee of the KPB. And only after this was the problem resolved favorably by the same local organs. In this connection, Comrade V. I. Tsaruk sent the following to the KPB Central Committee addressed to Comrade P. M. Masherov: "It is extremely pleasing that you, Petr Mironovich, find the time for such everyday matters. For you have many state concerns which are more important. It would have been better both for you and for all of us if such problems were resolved locally, without reaching you."

The practice of dividing problems which are posed by workers into significant and of little significance, into big and small, or into public and personal which still exists in some places causes considerable harm to the matter. It is believed that such a division, even if arbitrary, is not only incorrect but also harmful.

Really, can our attitude toward anything which concerns the life, labor, or living conditions of a person, his needs, and requirements in any way be the same as toward trifles? In this matter, there are no trifles and cannot be any for us--the communists and leaders. This is what the party teaches us, this is what Lenin teaches us. "We cannot," he stresses, "divide problems into fundamental and trifles because a fundamental aspect may be manifested in each trifle.... To divide problems into trifling and fundamental means to undermine any basis of democratic centralism" (Vol 42, p 167). This instruction will always be timely for us.

Here is what can result sometimes from a callous attitude toward a human request which appeared to be trifling to someone.

Female citizen Popko of the village of Vetchin, Zhirkovichskiy rayon, turned to Belmehzhkolkhozstroy [Belorussian interkolkhoz construction organization] with a complaint that for a long period of time she could not obtain from the administration of the interkolkhoz mobile mechanized column No 48 the issuance to her of a certificate necessary for a solution of the question of compensation for harm caused to her husband's health, her husband becoming disabled through the fault of the administration as a result of a production injury.

Prior to this the applicant, who is 63 years old, repeatedly travelled 40 kilometers to Zhirkovichi to see the leader of the indicated organization, Comrade P. K. Chernyy, but each time she just could not obtain the required certificate.

Neither much time nor labor of any special difficulty were required for the solution of this legitimate, very simple, problem which was of vital importance for the petitioner. Only one thing was necessary—elementary respect for a person, for his misfortune. But when a worker, especially if we are speaking of a leader, has no such respect can he be trusted? Unquestionably, no. You and I understand this. But then, in Zhitkovichskiy raykon someone evidently thinks differently since the workers who were guilty in what occurred suffered no punishment.

And now about another problem which deserves attention and requires that we clearly determine our position on it. We are speaking of anonymous letters. Signals of this type comprise approximately 15 percent of the correspondence which reaches the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. And among the letters which reach the Peoples Control Committee of the republic, their share is 40 percent.

We often have the occasion to hear voices to the effect that, they say, we should not be occupied with anonymous letters at all and waste time on them. We believe that this is an erroneous position. Very many letters without signatures set forth facts which later are completely or partially confirmed during a check. This is their value.

It is of no importance to us whether or not a statement is signed. We are interested primarily in having as much information as possible about shortcomings and blunders which are committed in work. We need this because we are vitally interested in improving the economic, cultural, indoctrinal, and other work. We are helped in this by all information which arrives from the population, including anonymous information.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke very strongly on this matter at the All-Union Conference of Party Workers. Not every anonymous letter, he said, should be thrown in the wastebasket. A person sometimes may not sign a statement for various reasons, but he has some desire to report on the violation of party or state discipline by various personnel. And this is very important.

We will only be able to disregard anonymous reports when we have eliminated everywhere the possibility of taking vengeance on the authors and persecuting them for their criticism. Such actions are punished in accordance with our party and our state laws. But the suppressors of criticism are still alive. It is our duty to approach each such case which has been disclosed with all severity. People who permit the suppression of criticism should be called to account and deprived of leading posts in accordance with the constitution and punished right up to exclusion from the party in accordance with the regulation of the CPSU.

Obviously, it will be correct in this connection to talk also about various types of slanderers who, being guided by vile interests, strive to run down our work and discredit our cadres. In this case, it is also necessary to employ both the force of public influence and the force of law.

We know of several instances where errors are committed in the understanding and in the approach to anonymous signals in practice. Only because a letter is not signed by anyone, it is checked out poorly or is not checked out at all. Usually "facts not confirmed" is laconically recorded in documents on writing them off.

The Bobruyskiy raykom and the Mogilevskiy obkom of the party probably approached the check of anonymous letters from the kolkhoz imeni Aleksandr Nevskiy in this manner. They did not believe the letter, erred profoundly, and miscalculated. Many facts concerning the abuses and unworthy behavior of the deputy chairman of the kolkhoz and secretary of its party organization, Comrade V. V. Gluzdakov, which were reported, were ultimately confirmed nevertheless after a thorough check by personnel of the Department for Party Organizational Work of the Belorussian Communist Party's Central Committee.

True, this occurred already after the secretary of the Bobruyskiy raykom, Comrade Pal'chik, and the secretaries of the Mogilevskiy obkom, Comrades Kulagin and Chigaleychik, succeeded in answering the Central Committee that allegedly the person had been falsely accused. These workers placed their signatures under such an answer too hastily, as you see, and with incomprehensible ease.

The resolution of many requests is still inhibited for the simple reason that some of our individual leading organs and cadres have not abandoned a vicious and illegal practice--the sending of complaints and statements to those organizations and to those officials whose actions are complained about or criticized by the informers. In this case, a bureaucratic merry-go-round rather than work is obtained.

A resident of the city of Gomel', Comrade Akhsanov, appealed to the communication institution many times and unsuccessfully on the question of installing a telephone in his apartment. The question was not resolved. Then the applicant appealed to the obkom of the party from where the complaint was sent to the gorispolkom, and from there--again to the chief of the municipal telephone office, Comrade Solov'yev. After this, the author continued to haunt the thresholds of this organization for a long time and again wrote letters in order to resolve the problem which disturbed him.

In this connection, I should like to support on the whole the matter of sending letters and statements from higher to lower echelons. This sending is an unavoidable matter and, in essence, is correct. If the question which has been raised concerns the competence of a specific organization or a specific leader, then no one is even required to work for them. They themselves must resolve the given question within the limits of their rights and authority or provide an exhaustive answer if there are no possibilities for this and, of course, they must be completely responsible for the results of the examination.

As you see, comrades, along with everything good and positive which we can rightfully enter on the credit side of our leading organs and cadres and our party, state, and economic apparatus we still have rather many omissions. And even if some of the facts which have been presented do not bear such broad

dissemination, all the same it should concern us in the most serious manner and oblige us to function even more actively, persistently, and purposefully in order to rise in all this work to the high level of the requirements of our party and its Central Committee. Each of our leaders should strive toward this personally and by all measures--indoctrinal as well as disciplinary--should induce to this all cadres and all persons who, by virtue of their service duty, are occupied by work with letters and the organization of the reception of citizens.

We should organize the matter everywhere in such a way that each Soviet person can realize the constitutional right which has been secured for him unhampered, freely, with the least detriment for his immediate work and with minimum expenditures of personal time--to introduce suggestions in the state organs and public organizations concerning the improvement of their activity and to criticize shortcomings in work so that all questions which he raises are examined attentively and in accordance with the law everywhere and in all cases.

The solution of this problem which has tremendous state significance, depends on many things which have already been discussed today, including on how the reception of citizens is organized. It is difficult to overestimate the importance and effectiveness of this form and of the party's constant and living tie with the masses.

Yes, we have done something to improve the organization of reception. But much still remains to be done. Here we have both important, fundamental questions and questions of organizational, technical properties. They still have not been resolved everywhere, nor have all of them been resolved as required of us by the corresponding decree of the CPSU Central Committee.

Of all these questions which are well known to you, I should like to single out one--the tremendous political and indoctrinal significance of personal contact between the leader and the citizen who has been received by him.

The political aspect here consists of having an attitude of complete attention, sensitivity, and respect toward a person and toward the large or small problem which faces him and doing everything possible to render him the necessary assistance. But if for any reason it is impossible to do this now, or the request does not have sufficient grounds, this should be explained to the visitor very attentively and convincingly and he should be given the necessary advice. Here, the leader should be honest, not be afraid to state the truth, and should not make knowingly unrealistic promises.

And now, about the indoctrinal aspect. Reception of a citizen is always an important school, in which regard, both for the leader and for the people who come to him. The former is enriched by the experience and the wisdom of the masses, by the best knowledge of the local state of affairs and of what the people are thinking, and by knowing how they evaluate our work. If the talk is organized correctly the citizen learns to approach problems in a state manner and from positions of common interests and he becomes more conscientious and politically mature. And the attitude and thoughts with which a person

leaves the leader depend completely on how interesting the reception was and on the atmosphere in which it was conducted.

Comrades!

Just as in any matter, the successful solution of all the problems which have been discussed depends primarily on the personnel, on whether they have a correct understanding of the obligations imposed on them by the party and the degree of activity and conscientiousness with which they accomplish them in practice, and how attentive and sensitive their attitude is toward people, their material and spiritual requirements, and their personal and public interests. All this should be the main criterion in evaluating a worker and in solving the question of whether or not he should be in a leadership post. It is necessary that the demand on the leader for instances of a scornful attitude toward the opinion, needs, and demands of the workers be much greater than for all other mistakes in work on the sector assigned to him.

As is known, the checking of how the party's instructions and all legal norms connected with the consideration of letters and the oral statements of citizens are observed is assigned to the organs of the procurator's office and the organs of people's control. In this regard, in our republic they have begun to do more than was the case formerly. During the last three years alone, the republic, oblast, city, and kray committees of people's control checked the status of this work in 10,000 republic and local institutions, organizations, and production collectives. Many checks have also been conducted along procurator lines. But for the future, we need not only and not so much quantitative indices as higher quality and effectiveness in the state supervision and monitoring on this sector and the closer combination of the organization and check of the execution and the measures directed toward the elimination as well as the prevention of shortcomings.

In all our forthcoming work on the question under discussion, a tremendous place and role will belong to the press, television, and radio. It is necessary that, on the one hand, they themselves achieve a significant improvement in work with the letters and in the organization of the reception of citizens and, on the other, illuminate with ever more completeness the activity of party organizations, improve generalization and propagandize with bolshevik ardor everything favorable and useful in this matter, and come forth irreconcilably against shortcomings and struggle for their elimination.

Comrades!

The practical implementation of the measures which our plenum is outlining today on this question will help us to improve still further the style and methods of party, state, and economic leadership, will strengthen even more the ties of the republic's party organization with the masses, and will contribute to an increase in the consciousness and activity of all the republic's workers in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and their further rallying around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee. [Applause].

REGIONAL

PROTREBSOYUZ ANNIVERSARY SESSION ADDRESSED BY SHEVARDNADZE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 2

[Cruzinform article: "Tsekavshiri's Glorious Jubilee. Triumphant Meeting in Tbilisi Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Georgian SSR Consumers' Cooperative"]

[Text] The triumphant meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Tsekavshiri, held on 19 October in the Great Hall of the Georgian State Philharmonic, became a kind of accountability report by Georgia's cooperatives on the work they have done for the republic's working people. The cooperative workers shared their plans for the future and expressed their readiness to make a worthy contribution to efforts to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party's directives.

Assembled in the hall were leading workers of Georgia's consumer cooperative system, shareholders, raykom first secretaries, ispolkom chairmen of city and rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, ministry and department officials, representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, figures in the sciences, literature, and the arts, and workers in the press, television, and radio.

In the presidium were comrades E. A. Shevardnadze, G. N. Yenukidze, T. N. Menteshashvili, Z. A. Pataridze, D. I. Patiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili, N. A. Chitanava, Z. A. Chkheidze, T. I. Mosashvili, and Zh. K. Shartava, members of delegations from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Dagestan, and Chechen-Ingushetia, leading party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and leading cooperative workers.

The triumphant meeting was opened by GSSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman N. A. Chitanava.

Amid thunderous applause, the assembled elected as their honorary presidium the CPSU CC Politburo headed by CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The floor was turned over to CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze, who was warmly greeted by participants. He said:

Comrades!

Today our republic is observing a remarkable date--the 60th anniversary of Georgia's Union of Consumer Societies (Tsekavshiri).

This is a celebration not just for workers of the Tsekavshir system but for all the working people, especially those of the rural population, party, state, economic, trade union, Komsomol, and social organizations called upon to resolve problems of more fully meeting the rising material and spiritual needs of the workers of the socialist villages--the rural working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the rural intelligentsia, and village young people.

As is well known, in mapping out the basic tasks of social-economic development for the 10th Five-Year Plan the 25th CPSU Congress emphasized the necessity of accelerating the development of trade in the countryside, of substantially improving the quality of services to rural workers. This requirement has become the basic endeavor of the consumer cooperative system--a mass social-economic organization serving nearly half of the USSR's population.

The Party of Lenin proclaims the epochal programmatic slogan "All in the Name of Man, All for the Good of Man!"

Under real socialism, the implementation of this slogan is taking place, as is well known, on the basis of the stipulations of the fundamental law of socialism.

The systematic rise in national income and funds channeled into consumption, rising wages, and the rising material wellbeing and cultural level of the working people are reflected most genuinely, concretely, and tangibly in the rising purchasing power of the population.

Prompt and complete satisfaction of the needs of the working people of the villages is the main task of Tsekavshiri.

Resolution of the problem of supply and demand is not just an economic but also a political task.

In accomplishing this task in the villages we are also resolving many key problems of developed socialism, above all the problem of overcoming the basic differences between the cities and the countryside. Many aspects of this problem cannot be resolved without our active participation.

Creatively developing Marxist-Leninist doctrine concerning the role and significance of different forms of the cooperative movement in the building of socialism, the party has worked out a new position concerning the effec-

tive utilization of the consumer cooperative system under present conditions of the building of the material-technical base of communism--the system is to promote "further narrowing the gap between various social groups of Soviet society, the inhabitants of the cities and countryside, in terms of levels of prosperity and culture and working and living conditions."

Considering the great economic, social, and political importance of the activities of Tsekavshiri, the GCP CC, the Council of Ministers, and the Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a message of congratulations on the occasion of this remarkable jubilee, which was published in the press.

Through its active participation in resolving the key tasks of the building of communism, the consumer cooperative system is fully and completely justifying V. I. Lenin's wise words that "cooperation is a great cultural achievement which we must value and utilize," that "the organization of a socialist economy is impossible without a network of cooperative organizations." For this reason, as was mentioned at the 25th CPSU Congress, the party continues to view as a prime task that of "improving the work of consumer cooperative organizations with respect to trade services to the rural population, adopting measures to further develop the system's productive activities, expand procurements of farm products and raw materials, also wild fruits, berries, mushrooms, and medicinal plants, and to incorporate local commodity resources into the trading system."

At the 25th CPSU Congress, CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman L.I. Brezhnev addressed workers in trade, public catering, and services as follows: "Comrades, the wellbeing and the mood of the Soviet people largely depend on you and your labor. Keep this in mind, work better and more resourcefully, keep pace with the leaders. The party calls upon you to do this, it expects it of you."

The July 1978 CPSU CC Plenum, which mapped out a precise course of further upsurge of the country's agriculture on the basis of improved specialization and agroindustrial integration, and also defined the vital social-economic tasks involved in transforming village life, in raising the living and cultural standards of the village workers, and in creating for them the best conditions for highly-productive labor and cultural leisure, assigned to the consumer cooperative system a qualitatively new and more complex economic function: to comprehensively promote the development of the cooperative production system in the villages through better servicing of its new and progressive forms--interkolkhoz associations and modern large-scale agroindustrial complexes.

The consumer cooperative system is assigned big tasks by the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs," also the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Improving the Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Effectiveness and Work Quality."

Restructuring of the economic mechanism is a major economic task which requires the active participation of workers in the consumer cooperative system.

Comrades!

Since the well-known CPSU CC decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom, the GCP CC has rallied all party members and workers of the cities and villages, the intelligentsia and young people, and in a short time achieved a decisive breakthrough in economic and cultural development. It is gratifying to note that positive changes have also taken place in Georgia's consumer cooperative system, in which one out of every four inhabitants of the republic is a shareholder; about 60,000 persons employed in the system daily supply food and industrial goods to more than 2.7 million persons--55 percent of the republic's population.

At present the volume of retail trade turnover in the republic's consumer cooperative system is almost 11 times that of the 1940 level. If we consider the summary indicator of per capita volume of trade turnover, we can see that per capita trade turnover in rural areas was 2.5 times higher in 1978 than in 1960.

The sale of consumer goods rose substantially. From 1960 through 1978, for example, sales of all goods rose by 3.4 times: food, 3.3 times; nonfood items, 3.5 times; meat and sausage, 5.2 times; fish products, 7.2 times; milk and dairy products, 5.4 times; pastry, 3.3 times; fabrics, 1.3 times; clothing, 4.8 times; footwear, 2.7 times; furniture and carpets, 6.1 times; cultural goods, 4.6 times, and so on.

Georgia's consumer cooperative system has a remarkable history of development.

The role of the consumer cooperative system in the republic has risen at all stages of the history of the socialist economy; its financial position has grown steadily stronger, retail trade turnover has risen, and its material-technical base has expanded.

With its ever-increasing and broadening trading, procurement, production, construction, and financial activities, Tsekavshiri took active part in implementing the ambitious economic program of the young Soviet state and the country's collectivization and industrialization.

Tsekavshiri successfully discharged the complex task assigned to it during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, supplying the front lines and the rear with food and the necessary materials and supplies. Many cooperative workers who fought bravely in the front lines of the nation's war were awarded military orders and medals.

The consumer cooperative system made a substantial contribution to the rebuilding of the national economy that was destroyed by the war.

As a result of the constant concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government, the ambitious social transformations taking place in the country had a positive influence on the multifaceted work of Tsekavshiri.

Now the 60,000-man collective of Tsekavshiri is confidently keeping pace with the daily rising needs of the village workers, placing at their disposal 8,100 retail trade outlets, 3,580 public catering enterprises, 10 wholesale depots, 800 bakeries and bread plants, and 220 industrial enterprises.

Successes achieved in economic-financial operations in the last few years have accounted for stable fulfillment of the profit plan, whose average levels exceed 40 million rubles. More than half of this amount is utilized to develop production capacities and housing construction and to implement other cultural and consumer measures in the villages.

In the past 10 years alone, Tsekavshiri's trade turnover has nearly doubled--rising from 632 million rubles to 1.18 billion rubles.

It is worth noting that since 1975 stability in meeting planned targets and socialist obligations has become a characteristic feature of Tsekavshiri's work; as a result, some of the sector's administrations have repeatedly emerged victorious in all-union socialist competition. This has resulted from the diligent labor of the system's huge collective and management.

The scope of construction in the system is not confined to trade centers, department stores, and cafes and restaurants; it also includes industrial facilities, automated processing lines, nursery farms, and so on.

Tsekavshiri's industrial enterprises turn out more than 300 product items per year totaling 200 million rubles.

Tsekavshiri's foreign economic relations are developing and expanding year by year; like Tsentrrosoyuz, Tsekavshiri has been a member of the International Cooperative Alliance since 1921 and taken active part in its work.

Through Soyuzkoopvneshorg [All-Union Cooperative Foreign Trade Association], Tsekavshiri conducts exchange transactions with 32 countries, including 15 socialist, 10 capitalist, and 7 developing countries.

Cadres account for this success. In the years of its existence, Tsekavshiri has trained cadres of trade workers, officials, and highly-qualified specialists. Well-known party, soviet, and economic figures have at one time or another worked within Tsekavshiri.

While on the subject of the activities of Georgia's consumer cooperative system we certainly must make mention of its substantial contribution to the development of our people's socialist culture, literature, and arts.

**Comrades!**

Lenin taught that the best way to celebrate a jubilee is to focus attention on unresolved problems.

While on the subject of the successes that have been achieved, therefore, it is also necessary to comment on mistakes and oversights.

In 1973 the Central Committee passed the decree "Results of Investigation of Claims and Complaints Received by the GCP CC concerning inflated figures, waste, and other abuses in the Tsekavshiri system."

In 1975 the CC Buro heard a report by Tsekavshiri's board of directors concerning progress in implementing the 1973 decree.

A major role in improving the system's operations was played by the GCP CC decree "Measures to Improve Party-Political and Indoctrination Work Among the Collectives of Trade and Public Consumer Service Enterprises" (October 1975), the joint CCP CC, Council of Ministers, and USSR Tsentrrosoyuz Board of Directors decree (December 1976) on measures to further develop and improve cooperative trading in the Georgian SSR, and the decisions of the Fifth GCP CC Plenum (1977) which held a special discussion of problems of further improving the republic's trade and public consumer services.

Recently, in September, we in the Buro examined the report of Tsekavshiri's board of directors concerning work with cadres in light of the decisions of the Fifth GCP CC Plenum (1977).

All of this has yielded results.

On the eve of its 60th anniversary, Georgia's cooperative system has earned high prestige and the appreciation of our working people. But it must be said frankly, comrade jubileers, that in many spheres of your work there are serious shortcomings. In the past three years, an average of one out of every four organizations has failed to meet the commodities turnover plan; one out of every three enterprises has failed to meet the public catering plan; most of the trade enterprises and organizations have not been meeting additional targets. As a result, the volume of commodities turnover per rural inhabitant lags far behind that of the cities.

Because of the trade organizations' lack of efficient response and their ignorance of market demands, as well as inadequate monitoring of incoming goods, there are frequent disruptions in the trade supply of everyday consumer goods. Overstocks still add up to a considerable sum--about 20 million rubles.

There are serious shortcomings in the development of the trade's material-technical base.

Special mention should be made of the necessity of imposing exemplary state order in the Tsekavshiri system. Unfortunately, customers are still being

shortchanged and shortweighted, and cooperative funds are being pilfered. It is unpleasant to speak of this on a day of celebration, but the situation obliges us to step up our efforts against all negative phenomena.

As you know, preparations are underway for a GCP CC Plenum to deal with cadre work. These days we have looked very closely at the problem of work with cadres in the Tsekavshiri system and we have found major shortcomings.

Every year, one out of every five workers--chiefly young people and women--leave the system.

The system's administration and party organizations are not taking the necessary organizational and indoctrinational measures to enhance the social prestige and professional authority of workers in village trade outlets.

The present state of rural trade also imposes high responsibilities on the raykoms and soviet bodies; their efforts along these lines are not adequate. They are not sufficiently concerned about strengthening the party Komsomol nucleus and are not properly coordinating local forces in the struggle to secure exemplary discipline in the system.

Comrades!

It is vitally important to consolidate our successes and overcome our shortcomings, because the workers of Georgia's consumer cooperative system face responsible tasks in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Trade turnover in the future will rise by 30 percent to almost 1.7 billion rubles, and the public catering turnover will rise by 27 percent.

The production of consumer goods will rise sharply. The system's industry, material-technical base, and construction base will develop at a rapid pace.

Plans call for a vast program to improve the quality of trade services to the rural population, integrated rationalization of the trade network, and so on.

In its seventh decade, new horizons and new prospects for growth will open to Tsekavshiri.

Allow me, comrades, in the name of the GCP CC, the Council of Ministers, and the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium once more to congratulate you on your celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Union of Consumer Societies and to wish you, the whole 60,000-man collective of the Tsekavshiri system, the huge army of designers, producers, and consumers, new successes in the building of communism, in the cause of implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress!

I wish all of you, your colleagues, your co-workers, and your families the great joy and happiness of honest labor, physical health, and spiritual abundance.

And so let us serve our beloved homeland, our laboring people, even more generously and selflessly!

K. Shavishvili, chairman of the board of Tsekavshiri, delivered a speech on the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Consumer Cooperative System.

This remarkable jubilee in the life of the workers of the republic's consumer cooperative system, he said, is being triumphantly observed by all the working people of the republic, workers in all sectors of the national economy and culture. This is only logical--the consumer cooperative system has earned universal appreciation as an organization which is resolving vital national-economic tasks and playing a major role in improving and enhancing the wellbeing and the good mood of the Soviet people, in resolving the task of further narrowing the gap between living conditions in the countryside and the cities.

On behalf of all workers in Georgia's consumer cooperative system, the speaker expressed profound gratitude to the party and the government for their constant concern for the development of the trade network in the countryside, for improving the working and living conditions of rural trade personnel.

The republic's cooperative system, the speaker went on to say, is resolving vital social-political tasks. The system's economic-financial potential has reached an unprecedented level, and its material-technical base has expanded. At present the rural consumer has at his disposal large trade complexes, department stores, trade centers, and public catering facilities outfitted with the latest equipment and technology. Tsekavshiri serves 56 percent of the republic's population, the number of shareholding members exceeds 1.3 million; retail trade enterprises number 8,100, public catering enterprises 3,580. The annual retail trade turnover totals 1.18 billion rubles. As a result of cooperative activities the annual profit amounts to more than 40 million rubles.

For training cooperative personnel, Tsekavshiri has two cooperative technical schools and a Tbilisi branch of the Moscow Cooperative Institute. Vacation and guest homes have been built for cooperative personnel, also Pioneer camps and other facilities.

Year by year Tsekavshiri is growing stronger and expanding; its trade turnover and capacities are rising.

Cooperative workers have achieved especially good success in recent years since efforts were stepped up in the republic to implement the decrees of the CPSU CC concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom as well as other historic decisions of the party and government concerning our republic. It is sufficient to note that between 1972 and 1978 Tsekavshiri's trade turnover rose by 2.6911 billion rubles over the preceding period, to 6.9553 billion rubles--a more than 1.6-fold rise. In that period of time, the volume of meat sales rose

by 400 percent, fish by 180 percent, oil by 440 percent, milk and dairy products by 300 percent, sugar by 370 percent, vegetables by 500 percent, and fruit by 800 percent. These are figures of the system's entire growth, figures which testify to the people's improving wellbeing. These indicators speak most eloquently about the triumph of the party's Leninist agrarian policy.

The consumer cooperative system's cadres have also grown and changed beyond all recognition. Today's salesperson serves as a consultant and as an advisor who, with his courteous treatment and concern for the customer, is also helping to increase the number of clients and shareholders and enhance Tsekavshiri's contribution to the republic's economy.

Tsekavshiri is more than a trade organization. Thanks to its powerful construction industry it is engaged in big construction which is changing the face of the Georgian village. Every year the cooperative's industry turns out more than 300 product items worth 200 million rubles. Some 16 items produced by the Georgian cooperative system bear the state Emblem of Quality.

At the triumphant meeting, gratitude was expressed for the noble efforts of Georgia's consumer societies throughout their 60-year existence. Georgia's consumer societies have made an invaluable contribution to the flourishing and development of Georgia's national culture and arts. Last year alone, in accordance with an excellent tradition, on the basis of sponsorship [shefstvo] aid, they carried out complete repairs and landscaping of the Saguramo Home Museum of Il'ya Chavchavadze--the writer and public figure whose name is linked to the writing of the statute concerning the first consumer society in Georgia.

The speaker also commented on the shortcomings still persisting in Georgia's consumer cooperative activities. We cannot, he said, close our eyes to the gross violations of party and state discipline that took place in the recent past in the consumer cooperative system. These shortcomings were the main reason that the republic was lagging behind in meeting the targets of the Ninth Five-Year Plan with respect to public trade services. These shortcomings were the focus of the GCP CC's attention in early 1973. Six years have passed since that time, but the measures that have been carried out have not yet proved sufficient to fully eradicate all negative phenomena and raise all work to today's requirements. We are still behind all-union indicators with respect to per capita trade turnover. The system's material-technical base is not up to present standards. Violations of trade regulations still persist, and cadre work is inadequate.

On behalf of all personnel of the republic's consumer cooperative system the speaker assured the party, government, and people that the system's personnel would spare no effort and energy in raising the level of their work to meet today's requirements, that they would do everything they could to work better and more resourcefully to turn out only the highest-quality goods, to improve the culture of public services, to ensure fulfillment of all economic-financial indicators, and to allow not a single instance of violation of Soviet trade regulations.

The republic's cooperative personnel were congratulated on their jubilee by the board chairman of the consumer societies of Azerbaijan (Ch. K. Gasanov), Armenia (E. V. Sarkisyan), and Chechen-Ingusheti (M. A. Mamayev).

Speakers at the triumphant meeting included M. Natelashvili, director of the Mukhrani Trade Center of the Mtskhetskiy Raypotrebsoyuz, G. Alan, board chairman of the Abkhazian Cooperative Union, Z. K. Chadze, secretary of the Georgian Trade Union Council, V. Makharadze, veteran cooperative worker and commodities expert in the Chakvi Workers' Cooperative of the Adzharian Cooperative Union, V. Batiashvili, First Secretary of the Akhmetovskiy Raykom, G. Mgdesyan, sales manager of the book store of the Bogdanovskiy Rayon Cooperative, G. Tsitlidze, chairman of the Natanebi Kolkhoz in Makharadzevskiy Rayon, M. Tskhovrebova, director of the rayon department store of the Tskhinval'skiy Rayon Cooperative of the South Ossetian Oblast Cooperative Union, Z. Imanova, chairman of the executive committee of the Marneul'skiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, D. Tabatadze, cadre inspector in the Berozhomskiy Rayon Cooperative and a student in the correspondence faculty of the cooperative institute, Academician S. Durmishidze of the GSSR Academy of Sciences, and poet M. Potskhishvili.

Participants in the triumphant meeting were greeted by Pioneers and youth representatives.

Participants in the triumphant meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to all consumer cooperative system personnel, calling on them to redouble their labor successes and enhance the quality of the work and the culture of services to the Soviet people.

A big concert was presented for participants in the triumphant meeting.

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PROSECUTOR CRITICIZED IN MURDER APPEAL

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 6

[Article by Ye. Shepelev: "Without Clemency"]

[Text] The other day the collegium of the RSFSR Supreme Court with N. Romanov presiding left in force the sentence of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR Supreme Court in the case of L. Khadyrov. He was sentenced to an exceptional punishment--the death penalty.

One evening in autumn L. Khadyrov was drinking hard as usual. This time he quenched his thirst for alcohol in a dining hall on Saykhanov Street in the city of Groznyy which was transformed into a restaurant during the evening hours. When Khadyrov was already strongly intoxicated he began to pester citizen A. Ugurchiyev without cause; he began to insult him. Growing increasingly inflamed with drink, the hooligan switched to more active action. Finally he knifed a completely innocent person.

The seriously wounded Ugurchiyev soon died in the hospital. In this unexpected and barbarous manner a wife lost a husband, and eight children a father.

The Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR Supreme Court sentenced L. Khadyrov to an exceptional punishment--the death penalty. The prosecutor of the autonomous republic A. Rostov attempted to mitigate the sentence by entering a protest seeking quashing of the case in the RSFSR Supreme Court.

Yes, the punishment is extraordinary. But it is just. People do not wish to tolerate hooliganism; they are demanding the severest punishment for those who make attempts on a person's life.

In his short life, the man who died at the hooligan's hands, A. Ugurchiyev won the respect of the residents of the city and of his coworkers. Ninety-nine of A. Ugurchiyev's comrades from work addressed the court, calling for severe punishment of the unrestrained hooligan.

But who is L. Khadyrov? In the 44 years of his life he has changed jobs 17 times and was dismissed voluntarily each time. But what is hiding behind

this "dismissed voluntarily"? Let us leaf through the pages of the criminal trial. One testimonial follows another. And they are all alike. "Characterized by negative behavior during work; systematically committed breaches of discipline, was drunk on the job, dismissed voluntarily."

The last time he was dismissed "voluntarily" from an extradepartmental guard. The quotation marks have not been placed here inadvertently. Here is what the head of the security department at Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs (ROVD) of the city of Grozny, lieutenant-colonel of the militia A. Dakhil'gov writes, "L. A. Khadyrov worked as a guard. He systematically took alcoholic drinks during work and had an unconscientious attitude toward his work, for which he was invited to be dismissed voluntarily(!). He was voluntarily dismissed." But perhaps Khadyrov should have been dismissed for drunkenness? Perhaps this would have been a warning to him? Unfortunately, at the Oktyabr'skiy ROVD they don't want to call things by their names and decided to let the drunkard and rowdy off peacefully.

So, 17 jobs, 17 "voluntary" dismissals. And with each such dismissal for drunkenness during work Khadyrov gradually let himself go and turned into a hooligan. The good people from the institutions, organizations and enterprises who dismissed Khadyrov peacefully, sowed the seeds of evil. A drunken rowdy with a fatal blow--this is a logical end for Khadyrov.

In this regard, I should like to return to the position of the prosecutor of the autonomous republic who entered a protest seeking quashing of the case with the aim of mitigating the criminal's fate. Unfortunately, the prosecutor made no representation concerning the managers who to all intents and purposes concealed a malicious infringer of discipline and of law and order.

We must fight with hooliganism and dangerous criminals by applying the full force of the law.

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